RAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

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Sunday).. 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 8:00 p. 11. 7:30 p. m.

TOLDERS MEETINGS

NEW YORK, April 28, 1877.

Meeting of the Stockholders as of this Company for the election or mant to law, and for the transaction business as may come before as be held at the office of the Company, Thursday, the 7th of June next, as

HEELER & CO.

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mpany, 52 Wall-st,

Clinton and Carroll-sta., West &

MANKAKEE LINE.

North German Lloyd.

INTIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Mingaman, \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Steerage \$30, perios Hokets, \$120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, a Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michizao

PROPOSALS.

in a thri envelope similarly indorsed and administration of proposal and bond, together with all states of proposal and bond, together with all states of proposal and bond, together with all states of the proposal and bond, together with all states of the plans and the states of the plans and plans and plans the plans and plans

osals for Army Supplies.

Mo. B East Washington-st.,

No. B East Washington-st.,

Cuito aou, Ill., May 14, 1877.

Cuito aou, Ill., May 14, 1877.

Cuito aou, Ill., May 14, 1877.

Let a washington-st.,

The underlighted until 2 o'clock p. m. on Mon
Market and the state of the s No. 8 Fast Washing AND DEPOT C. S.,

be received subject to the usual con-mat be accompanied by samples. asks of farther information will be fur-leating to this office. M. P. SMALL. Major and C. S., Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. CEHOLDERS' MEETINGS. e d'Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Company, 52 Wall-st.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1877. transfer books will close on Saturday, May on Monday, June 11 next. STREE, Jr., Secretary, President.

south Branch Dock Company, for of Directors of said Company, will be directors of said Company, will be die of said Company, Room 2 Dickey In 40 Dearborn-st., in the city of Chi-on, Wednesday, June 6, A. D. 1877. https://doi.org/10.1007/j. https://doi.org/10.1007 BOAD COMPANY, April 24, 1877. Mounts of the Stockholders of the Chi-de Paelife Railroad Co... for the stock pursuant to law, and the transac-tion of the Company in the City of the City of the Company in the City of the City

WANTED. UATION WANTED LATES AND MANTELS. SLATE MANTELS.
PROBASCO & RUMNEY,

To Owners

HORSES

There are several facts connected with the shoeing of horses which are well worth knowing, and which in all the works upon the treatment of the cot and various devices for shoeing have escaped totice. The owners of horses must be aware that or the past seven or eight years there has been a treat increase of insenses or disease of the feet. for the past seven or eight years there has been a great increase of lameness or disease of the feet, so much so as to cause remarks, but without any specific remedy. If one would take the trouble to count the number of lame horses in his daily walk while passing through the streets, he will be surprised to discover what a vast number there are. Why is it? A celebrated Veterinary Surgeon was asked, a short time since, as to the cause of its prevalency, and the only source to which he could attribute it was fast driving, producing stone-bruise, sprain, or gravel, but as it is not confined to the roadster necessarily, but to horses connected with the various occupations and railroads of the city, and knowing full well there must be a cause for all the ills to which horse-fiesh is heir, the writer set about to search it out, if possible, and for that purpose visited the horseshoers, as they have about as much, if not more, knowledge of this member of the horse as any class of men. The questions were asked of them, but without astisactory results, until at last one was found who had made the subject a study and solved the problem. This man has had an experience of many years in the time the sheeter, of howers. had made the subject a study and solved the prob-lem. This man has had an experience of many years in the shoeing of horses, from the time he made his nails from the old Russia bar iron down to the present. Let me give you his words: "You may not be aware of the fact that for the past eight years about all the pointed horse nails which have been used are machine-made nails, cut from cold rolled iron, and rendy pointed. By this process the fibre is destroyed, and the iron forms in layers, and when driven into the hoof these layers some-times separate and pass into the soft lamina, or quick, while the other comes out of the hoof and is clinched. Soon the horse shows signs of lami-ness, inflammation is produced, and the horse is rendered useless."

The above cut is a drawing of one of these nails,

The above cut is a drawing of one of these nails The above cut is a grawing of the above cut is a grawing of the foot. The pain caused by a slight silver of wood under the finger nail will give one a slight idea how pain the finger nail will give one a slight idea how painful such a nail must be in the foot of the horse, there to remain until the shoe is removed; and if the shoer is so fortunate as to draw it out without breaking, the lameness will disappear, but not until the horse has been laid up for a considerable time. Should the nail break, the result is far more serious. The cut represents a nail made by the Cold-Cut process, and slivered when being driven by a shoer in Providence, R. L. C represents the part which was clinched on the outer surface of the hoof; the part represented by A and B was driven through the quick or soft lamina and penetrated into the bone, causing severe lameness and inflammation. The shoe was removed, but in removing the pail was broken off at B, leaving A still in the bone. Lockjaw followed, and shortly a very valuable horse was carted away to the boneyard. Suit was brought against the horseshoer for the value of nable horse was carted away to the boneyard. Suit was brought against the horseshoer for the value of the animal, and the owner had the satisfaction of obtaining a judgment of \$385 for a horse which had cost \$1,000, but that was all, for the shoer had no property, hence the owner was out \$1,000, also cost of the suit. This has been the principal cause of the lameness of horses, and if the owners of valuable animals would insist that their horses should not be show with any other nail than those made from hot drawn iron and hammer pointed. made from hot drawn iron and hammer pointed, all this trouble would be obviated and the lives and usefulness of their horses prolonged. Since this shoer has abolished the use of cold-cut nails in his shop he has had no trouble about slivered nails There is not a blacksmith using these cold-cut iron nails but could tell you that he frequently expeing them, when the remedy lays in your power? ore American.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

Chicago, May 1, 1877.

WILLIAM T. ALLEN,
ABIJAH KEITH.

Copartnership Notice

The undersigned have this day formed a copariner-ship under the firm name of william T. Allen & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Grocery business in all its branches, in the City of Chicago and state of illinois. Chicago, May 1, 1877.

WILLIAM T. ALLEN, CHARLES H. CURTIS.

N. B.—The books and office of the late firm of Allen, Keith & Co. will be at the old stand, 34 and 36 Randolph street, now oc-eupied by William T. Allen & Co.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1877.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm-name and style of J. S. and W. G. Mead & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. Herman Knauss retiring. The business will be continued, as heretorore, by the remaining partners under the style of J. S. & W. G. Mead, who assume the habilities of, and will collect the accounts due to, the JOSEPH S. MEAD, WILLIAM G. MEAD, J. HERMAN KNAUSS.

FINANCIAL. BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN Chamber of Commerce, Chicago,

Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, and is selling Exchange on all countries. AND 7 1-9 PER CENT. We are prepared to make loans on improved business property in sums of \$10,000 and upward at 7 per cent. We can make loans on residence in sums of \$5,000 and upward at 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. Chicago. ALEX S. PORTER, 27 State-st., Boston. Eastern Correspondent.

TO RENT. FOR RENT DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING

TORENT. Apply to WM. C. DOW,

Room 8 Tribune Building. MORTGAGE LOANS PLOUR MILL, with Machinery, in Chicago, to rent. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room I. No. 40 Dearborn-st.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS'

SCALES
OF ALL EINDE.
FAIRBANKS, MORRE & OO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

THE WAR.

Holy War Proclaimed by the Chief Turkish Ecclesiarch.

The Czar and Gortschakoff to Personally Direct the Danubian Army.

Great Row Between the Chamber of Deputies and the Porte.

Accounts of the Fighting a Sukum Kaleh, Ardahan, and Nikopolis.

Interesting Lecture on the Popular Causes of the War.

Danger that Russia's Grain Trade Will Be Sacrificed.

Extensive Importation of Army Officers in Both Russia and Turkey.

What Beauregard Would Do if He Commanded the Turkish Army.

MacMahon Orders a General Removal of Republican Prefects.

German Uneasiness to Be Allayed by Especial Assurances from France.

TURKISH NEWS. THE HOLY WAR PROCLAIMED. AN IMPERIAL IRADE

is published subjecting non-Mussul SEVERAL MINISTERIAL CHANGES are considered probable. The Chamber of Depu-ties has asked that the War Minister be sent to the seat of war. At present, however, he remains a

THE EXPEDITION UNDER PACLI PASHA, which started for Sukum Kaleh Friday, consisted of four large transports, four iron-clad frigates, one dispatch-boat, 10,000 troops, and five patteries of artillery."

TAKE WITH ALLOWANCE. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.—The Official Bulletin announces that the Turkish forces operating near Sukum Kaleh were attacked by 5,700 Russians near Siel. The Turks completely annihilated a company of Cossacks. They took five prisoners besides some arms and provisions. Fighting continues. The fleet has destroyed Bourgdjardjare.

NEAR KARS.

The Russians lost 300 killed and wounded in the

skirmish near Kars. SUKUM KALEH.

LONDON, May 20.—A Constantinople dispatch says: "Some anxiety is felt here as to whether the Sakum Kaleh expedition will succeed in raising an insurrection in the Cancasus. Eight thousand troops, 1,500 Circassians, 50,000 rifes, and

LONDON, May 20.—A Pers dispatch says the British Consul at Rustchuk has had a serious dispute with the Turks, owing to their preventing the landing of an American Missionary who had crossed from Giurgevo. It is reported the Consul struck a Turksh officer.

THE BOW AT CONSTANTINOPLE. LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from Constanti-mople says: "The Deputies have violently at-tacked the conduct of the war in Asia, the secreey of the authorities, and the incapacity of Makhtar Pasha. The debate caused much sensation.

"Mahmoud Damad and Redif Pashs have obtained a suppression of the Sultan's decree grant-ing amnesty to the Bulgarians," RUSTCHUK AND NICOPOLIS.

LONDON, May 20.—A Rustchuk dispatch, dated Saturday, says: "The Russians are bombarding Nikopolis. The Governor of Rustchuk has resigned and left the town."
THE CAUCASUS.

THE CAUCASUS.

A Constantinople dispatch says; "It is reported Klapka Pasha shortly leaves for the Caucasus, to take command of the native foces." ERZEROUM.

LONDON, May 20.—An Erzeroum dispatch says a decisive battle is expected in the Kanly Moun-

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS. A Constantinople special telegraphs: "I am
afraid we are on the verge of another coup d'etat. afraid we are on the verge of another coup d'etat. The relations between the Porte and the Chamber are so strained that the Chamber will probably be closed. The Deputies have made a violent attack on the Porte, alleging that the financial envoy who was sent to London was corrupt. Of 102 members,

SURUM KALEH. The Russians attempted to regain Sukum Kaleh, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

AN ATTACK ON KARS was repulsed with heavy loss.

RUSSIAN NEWS. THE BATTLE OF ARDAHAN.

ST. PETERBURG, May 20.—The following is the official account of the battle of Ardahan telegraphed by General Mellikoff to the Grand Duke Michael: "The outworks of Ardahan, its fortification

"The outworks of Ardahan, its fortifications, citadel, sixty guns, immense stock of provisions and ammunition, and the camp formerly occupied by fourteen battailons of Turks, lie at the feet of the Czar. On May 17 the admirable fire of our artillery, between 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, made a breach of the walls. At 6 o'clock the Erwan, Tiflis, and Baker regiments and the sappers advanced to the assault. The enemy could not withstand the onelaught, and fied, leaving a great number of dead. At 9 o'clock our troops traversed the whole town and fortifications. The troops are full of enthusiasm. Our loss is believed to be one officer and fifty soldiers killed, four officers and 180 soldiers wounded. I cannot find sufficient words of praise for the courage and coolness of our young soldiers, or for the good disposition of troops made by the officers."

NEW YORK, May 20 -The Herald's Vienna con

NEW YORK, May 20—The Herald's Vienna cor-respondent states that, during the Crar's visit to Bucharest, the Russians will attempt a crossing of the Danube at four points in the same day. THE CEAR'S VISIT.

LONDON, May 20.—A correspondent at Russian headquarters at Picesti telegraphs: "The Czar's coming to join the army was altogether unexpect-ed here. The announcement created much sur-prise and estisfaction. He will be accompanied by the Czarewitch, Prince Gorischakoff, and a great party of the diplomatic chancellery."

THE BUSSIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, May 20.—A Busharest dispatch dated

Sunday says: "The advance of the column of Russian infantry mentioned in previous dispatches passed Bucharest at 1 o'clock this morning. These infantry belong to the corps destined to eccupy the Bucharest and Giurgevo positions.

The Danube is so high at present that it would be difficult to place a position bridge.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1877.

VARIOUS. AUSTRIA'S WHOLE ARMY.
NEW YORK, May 20. —The World's Vienna cor-

difficult to place a pontoon bridge.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The World's Vienna correspondent says the whole army has been ordered to be ready for action next week. Fourteen trains bringing reserves to the front leave Kew daily.

THE BRITISH SEA-MONSTRES.

LONDON, May 20.—A telegram from Port Said says: "The British squadron has left here, the Hotspur alone remaining."

NIKOPOLIS.

LONDON, May 20.—The Standard has the fail. LONDON, May 20 .- The Standard has the f

LONDON, May 20.—The Stonedard has the fol-lowing from various points:

"The Turks have sent reinforcements to Nikopolis to guard against any attempted passage of the Danube there. BOUNANIAN RAILWAYS.

**On the 1st of June all traffic on Roumanian railways will be stopped to allow the passage of the stores and siege artillery.

**THE CZAR

will remain at Bucharest until the end of the war. He will witness the passage of the Danube by the main body of the army.

THE RUSSIANS

THE RUSSIANS

occupied Krajoea Friday night and Oltenitza Sat-urday. They will occupy Turnseverin and Kalafat

on the 25th.

"THE CIRCASSIANS
who landed at Sukum Kaleh have arrived at the capital of the Abschasian country. The Abschasians are afraid to join them.

"IN MOLDAVIA

communication with Jassy is entirely interrupted by floods. The valley of the Bistritta is a sea of aist deep."
THE RIVER ALUTA.

The Post's Berlin dispatch says Count Andrass; has requested the withdrawal of the Russians from the Aluta.

Loxpos, May 20.—A Berlin dispatch eays:
The Turks confine their preparation to strengthening the Danubian fortresses. All these are
being made more or less formidable, but strengthening their garrisons detracts from the number of
their field officers. With all of the reinforcements recently brought up the Turks, it is believed, have no more than 200,000 combatants north of the Balkans to resist 250,000 Russians.

THE DOBRUDSCHA NOW OPEN. The position which the Russians have occupied near Ibrail will soon enable them to prevent the Turkish gunboats approaching the shores of the Dobradscha. SERVIA.

The Times' Belgrade dispatch says: "Elections of the Skuptschina are ordered. Large bodies of troops are directed to Teshnia, Dervent, and Doop with extra wagon-loads of arms and ammunities." ROUMANIAN GUNBOATS.

A Galatz special says: "To-day a small Rou-manian iron-clad was armed by the Russians with four guns, and manned with Russian sailors. It is reported that the Russians will also use their two remaining paddie gunboats."

ENGLISH OFFICERS.

A Vienna dispatch says: "Several English officers have passed through Vienna for Constantinople."

stantinople."

THE CHURCH AND THE WAR.

ROME, May J.—Cardinal Simeoni has addressed a circular to the Nuncios on the line of conduct they are to observe in face of complications which may arise through the war. They are neither to give advice nor seek to exert any influence whatever, but to keep the Vatican minutely informed on all points.

ever, but to keep the Vatican minutely informed on all points.

In replying to an address presented by the Savoyard pilgrims Pius IX., after drawing, as it would seem, a comparison between this band first to arrive and Mary Magdalen, who was first to visit the sepulchre, spoke as follows:

'In these days, even at this moment while I speak to you, a great heterodex Power is putting an immense army, fursitant with terrible artillers, into the field, and all this to punish an infidel Power, accused of having badly governed and oppressed many of its subjects, who are members of that same heterodox religion. The struggle has already commenced, nor can I tell which of these two Powers will be victorious. But one thing I know—that over one of them, which calls itself orthodox, and is schismatic, the just hand of God weighs heavily for the atroclous persecution of the Catholics commenced years upon years ago, and not yet ended." persecution of the Catholics commenced years upon years ago, and not yet ended."

For the rest, he likened the pilgrims coming from all parts of the world to a peaceful and innocent book, armed with the shield of faith, the fire of charity, and the hope of triumph, and advancing slowly and steadily to demand from God the liberty of the Church and the peace of the world. "If I am uncertain," he said, "which of the two Powers will triumph—the Infide! or the Schismatic—I am, however, sure of the triumph of the Christian Catholic army, for my security is strong in the promise of Jesus Christ, "Forlæ inferi non præralebant." He exhorted them to fight on valnantly to the end, until their enomies threw themselves also at the foot of the Cross—a new triumph to Divine mercy.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

A LECTURE DELIVERED YESTERDAY BY THE
REV. FRANK P. WOODBURY AT ROCKFORD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 20.—The Rev. Frank P.

Woodbury, one of the best informed gentlemen in
the State, and who has lately traveled in Turkey
and Russia, to-day delivered in this city a lecture
on the "Popular Causes of the Russo-Turkish
War." I shad you a very full abstract of his remarks. He said:

marks. He said:

It is but a little while since we were reading those diplomatic notes, conference reports, and protocols which Disraeli magniloquently called "the auspicious preliminaries of a happy future." That future has dawned; but the English Premier no longer vouches for its bappiness. Neither the Russian nor the Turkish nor the English Govern-ments wanted a war. Russia is in the midst of a ments wanted a war. Russia is in the midst of a gigantic civil reform which has unsettled the ancient communal system. The reorganization of her army is still incomplete. She is oppressed by a heavy debt, while her revenue is scant and inelastic, her taxation severe, and her currency depreciated. In accordance with these plain and forbidding facts,

SOUGHT EVERY AVENUE FOR AVOIDING WAR. SOUGHT EVERT AVENUE FOR AVOIDING WAR. It yielded point after point, and was anxious to accept the least shadow of a protocol as a finality, until it was rejected by the Turk. Nor did the Turkish Government want a war in which they had everything to lose and nothing to gain. The continuance of their European rule rested on the sufferance of treaties. They were hopelessly in debt, and in the worst discredit. Conspiracles were rife at home; and the London Times only voiced the sense of the civilized world shread when it dethe sense of the civilized world abroad when it de-clared the very presence of the Sultan in Europe 'an anomaly and an anachronism." A weak Power, holding sway over populations more than two-thirds of which were its antagonists in than two-thirds of which were its antagonists in race and religion, wanted no appeal to the sword, especially when the nearest and sharpest sword was that of its mightlest enemy. The scimiter of Islam was safe only in its scabbard. England wanted no war. Her Lord Chancellor said, "England is the country of all others whose policy is peace. We have nothing to gain by war." This is undoubtedly the truth. En-gland, grown rich and growing richer by the arts of peace, with her hostages of trade scattered on every shore, with her teeming population, which must be fed on foreign wheat, with

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPETITION
In full view, with the ownership bonds of the Suez
Canal locked in her own safes, and with the Bosphorus in the friendly hands of the Turk, deprecates alike the risks and the expenses of a new

cates alike the risks and the expenses of a new war.

But war is begun, a war not wanted by cabinets and administrations, but flaming up from the country in which it is chiefly waged. By a wast preponderance the people of European Turkey are Christian and Slavic, not Mohammedan and Turkish. They have been unendurably taxed, oppressed, and despoiled by their Turkish masters. Men were murdesed and women violated with impunity; and the slightest complaint drew upon their villages torture and massacre. These covered and obsure tyrannies had to be lit up and exposed to the world by the flames of insurrection. We remember the inhuman tortures employed by the Turks in suppressing the Bulgarian revolt. While the British Government seemed to expect from its agents in Turkey, as Burke says it did from its Commissioner in India at the time of Warren Hastings, "a compromising, balanced, neutral, equivocal, coloriess, confused report m which the blame was to be impartially divided between the sufferer and the oppressor," Mr. Schuyler, an Amer-

ican actually on the ground, told the exact treit; and Mr. Gladstone, reading the horrible facts, was constrained to exclaim, "The Almighty, who has said Vengeance is mine, will take His own time for settling the account."

That time has apparantly come. And how? Not by the devices of diplomacy or the maneuvers of Courts, but by the surging excluent of peoples. Russian diplomacy wanted to "SERIM AND FILM THE ULGEROUS PLACE."

and failed on account of what Gurowski twenty years ago called "the indwelling life of the nation running below, and often in a direction opposite to, external form." Some persons seem to think that Russia is a mere sutocracy, and the Russian people only machines. The Emperor Nicholas sought to realize this vain idea, but his system was crushed, and he died heart-broken. "My successor," cried he on his death-bed, "may do as he pleases, but I cannot change. "His successor has sought to study the popular will, and to follow it. In 1856, he said: "It is better to abolish serfage from showe than to await the time when it will decine to the study the popular will, and to follow it. In 1856, he said: "It is better to abolish serfage from below." His celebrated circular significantly spoke of "the accessity of liberating the peasants." The key-note of his whole policy, found in the phrase of Pouschkine. the great Russian poet, is to "preserve Russia from a seething outbreak of its own people. "Mr. Wallace, the latest and most thorough student of Russia, declares. "No Russian soveriegn who seeks to uphold and extand the influence of his country can afford to overlook the aspirations of the Southern Slave." They are one with his own people in blood and faith. The guneric name: "Chrestianis" of the Russian peasantry is theirs. The same plaintive songs of wild aspiration are sung in all their villages. The uprising in Servia was watched throughout the sungeries and the results of the south and serven the nobility, could not appreciate he more of the sungeries and volunters of the down the sungeries t

the spiritual position of our Prophet."

It Is THE CREED OF ISLAM

that military success depends solely on the will of Allah, who always favors a religious war like this. When the Sultan received the sacred girding of the sword, the priestly words were: "Go; victory is yours, but only yours from God." The Turkish popular fanaticism is aroused. The mosques are once more crowded. The women have gone back to their thick vells and traditional dressea. The 10,000 Softas of Constantinople range the streets and infiame the public excitement. The old cry is raised in the country districts that every Mohammedan who kills nine insidels—men, women, or children—makes sure of paradise. The central principle of Islam is brought to the front, that the Sultan's will is law only so long as he wills according to the Koran; and upon this, the great Shefk-ul-Islam, the supreme religious authority of the Empire, with his Murti, are sole judges. Statesmen who leaned towards the old pacific and dependent policy are unseated and in exile; and Sultans who follow their lead will continue to find a convenient refuge in "suicide." The imporant and tigerish fanaticism of the lower orders has tasted blood and is asvage for war. Herein is explained the seemingly suicidal refusal by the Ottoman Cabinet of that final and easy protocol which all Europe offered. They frankly said they dared not accept it. Their positions would be sacated and their lives not worth a day's purchase if the favorate that

day's purchase if they should do so.

IN STUDYING THE CAUSES OF THIS WAR
we must leave out of account the peoples that
ware it. We must not be deceived by the apparent autocracy of Sultan or Czar. When a nation
is aroused, a tyrant becomes a tool or perishes.
The beck of its politicians no more control the
tidal movements of a race than do the signals of a
fact sway the surrents of the ocean on which it
rides. Whenever we find vast popular movements
of sympathy or fanaticism, Slavic or Turkisa, we
shall always see state papers and diplomatic letters finest sway the surrents of the ocean on which it rides. Whenever we find vast popular movements of sympathy or fanaticism, Slavic or Turkian, we shall always see state papers and diplomatic letters whirled away like dry leaves in the storm. The war is the natural collision, in the fullness of times, of antagonistic ethnic and religious forces. Politicians could not have made it or stayed it.

But what of England among the causes of the war? England is European in position but Asiatic in interest; she is Christian by sentiment but Mohammedan by policy. Victoria is only Queen in England; out in India she is an Empress. She has more Mohammedan subjects than the Suffan. The centre of the populations of the modern British Empire is eastward of Suez, while its ancient home island, its huge workshop, lies far to the west England holds the southern line between these extremes. Her Gibraltar makes.

THE MEDITERRANEAN AN RIGILISH POND, and her Suez couverts the Red Sea into an English gulf. The Turk has been the pawn by which she held the sleader thread of water that opens a way for Russia out from the Black Sea. But the Turk is a pawn who thinks and feels and is swayed by the gusts of fanaticism. Instead of awaiting passively the hand of his great player, he moves himself out against the Russian knight. England is perplexed. She hears two voices,—the voice of her selfshness and that of her sympathy. Her selfshness are so great. "Her sympathy is voiced." IN THE ACCENTS OF GLADSTONE, who feels "the pulse of humanity that is now throbbing almost ungovernably in the people of Russia," who appreciates Romanism and Buigarian rights as he does English and American rights, and who exclaims, "If any one asked me how I would distribute the spoils of these provinces, my answer would be: I would not distribute them at all. These province were not destined to the property of Russia, or of Austria, or of England. They were destined for the inhabitants of these provinces. "So England halts and hesitates between the two voices. Let us

A RUSSIAN DANGER. WHAT MAY BECOME OF THE GRAIN-TRADE-AMERICAN SUPERIORITY IN WHEAT-GROV

Ing.

London Pall-Mail Gazette, May 4.

In its greed for conquest the Russian Government seems to have overlooked the risk it is running of losing to its subjects their valuable corn trade. In its greed for conquest the Russian Government seems to have overlooked the risk it is running of losing to its subjects their valuable corn trade. The Americans, sharpened by competition, are more keen-sighted. We learn from a telegram in last Friday's Times from its Philadelphia correspondent that speculations are being carried on to an extent never before known. "Dealings are enormous, especially at Chicago, where thousands crowd the Exchange, most of them exhibiting extreme excitement." The immediate hope, of course, is that the blockade of Odessa and other Russian ports in the Black Sea will cause an extraordinary rise in wheat, and that in consequence large profits are to be realized by those who speculate early. But if the rise takes place, it will give a fresh and extraordinary stimulus to the wheat entitivation in every country not affected directly by the war which supples the English market. Thus Russia may find, on the return of peace, that the trade is gone from her. It is to be borne in mind that Russia has not now the advantage over competitors she possessed at the time of the Crimean war. Our dependence upon the foreign supply was then very much less than it is now, and consequently our demand did not make it worth the while of all agricultural countries to strive for our custom. Besides, Russia was very much nearer to us, was an old country, and had long had a considerable trade in her hands. But since then her advance in industry and wealth, though considerable absolutely, has been infinitesimal compared with that of several new communities. In the United States, for example, the Upper Valley of the Mississippi the wheat-growing region par excellence—has been almost altogether settled in the interval. The great State of Minnesota had but 6,000 inhabitants in 1850; Michigan had fewer than 400,000; Iowa itself had not quite 200,000; even Illinois had only 800,000. Now these four commonwealths have an aggregate population as large as that of Ireland; they are wunded with numerous flourishing to

BEAUREGARD.

Louisville Commercial, May 10.

The following letter will be of interest to those who are studying the Russian-Turkish war. It is addressed by Gen. Beauregard to Col. Blanton Duncan:

the position which, but for his declination, Gen. Beauregard might now occupy as one of the conspicanous figures of the great world's drama, his letter will be of peculiar interest. As armies shape the destinies of countries, and as monarchical armies are often wielded according to the will of a popular commanding General, it is a great loss to the Turks that Gen. Beauregard did not go to Roumania, as the action of that country might have been shaped for Turkey instead of for Russia.

most go to Romania, as the action of that country might have been shaped for Turkey instead of for Russia.

"New Orleans, May 10, 1877.—My Dear Colonel: I would indeed have been in the midst of it. But I must say that my sympathies, if any, are with the Turks, for they are the weaker party, and defending their homes and fresides.

"As to the pretext for the war on the part of Russia (the protection of the Christians in Turkey), it reminds me of the complaint of the wolf drinking at the same spring with the lamb.

"As you remark. Turkey offers magnificent lines of defense,—the Danube and the Balkan Mountains. With two or three hundred thousand Confederate troops, I would guarantee to hold them against any number of Russians. If I were in command there, I would fortify those lines well, and with my ironclad gunboats I would prevent the construction of any bridges across the Danube. I would send Gen. Forrest with 25,000 or 30,000 cavalry to destroy all the depots of supplies, railroads, and bridges from the Danube to middle Russia, thence to some port of the Black Sea, where I would transport his command to some other favorable point, say in rear of the Russian forces operating in Asia, south of the Black Sea. Forrest would be provided with cames to transport his light field artillery, baggage, and light pontoon trains. He would have also a full supply of carrier pigeons to keep me posted as to his movements. My fleet in the Black Sea would keep it free of the enemy's ships. I would destroy their supplies at Odessa and any other ports on the Black Sea. In other words, I would bring starvation to my assistance. How long do you think Russia could stand such a defensive war? Moreover, I am confident that the other Powers of Europe will never allow Russia to get any nearer to Constantinople than the Balkan mountains, if even she gets there. Voila mon plan de campagne.

"But I am a man of peace, now that Louisiana is free. I remain your friend."

Pagna.

Bul I am a man of peace, now that Louisiana is free. I remain your friend,

"G. T. BEAUREGARD,

"COL. BLANTON DUNCAN, Louisville, Ky." BORROWED OFFICERS.

ARMY-COMMANDERS IN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

New York Times.

Since the present war began many small pleasantries hare been leveled at the fact that both combitants are waging it upon borrowed money; but less notice has been taken of a yet more significant fact,—that most of the best officers on either that presented literation. garian; Behram Pasha a Scotchman; Iskorder Bey, one of the best Turkish cavalry officers of the Crimean war, a Polish refugee, his true name being Mikhail Tchalkovski; Nasmyth and Butler, the defenders of Silistria in 1853, were English officers; Ibrahim Aga was originally an Edinburg gunsmith, Thomas Keith by name; Hobart Pasha, who has just signalized himself by running the gauntlet of the Ruesian batteries on the Danube, is an Englishman, and it is well known that many high commands, both in Turkey and Egypt, are held at this moment by officers from the United States.

Nor is Russia a whit behind her rival in this curious species of importation. From the very opening of the centary till now the victories of Russia have been the triumphs of foreigners. Benningsen, who fought the battles of Bylau and Friedland in 1807, and defeated Napoleon himself at Heilsberg on the Aller, was a German. His colleague Osterman Tolstol was from the Baltic Provinces. Barclay de Tolly, Commander-in-Chief in 1812 till superseded by the Russian Katusoff, was a Hanoverlan Langeron and Witgenstein, the heroes of 1813-14, were of foreign blood as was also Count Diebitsch, the victor of Adrianople in 1829. Prince Paskievitch, the conquezor of Erivan, sprang from a Hungarian family. Gens Auref, Schilders, and Luders, who Egared in the Danubian campaign of 1853, were all foreigners. Gen. Todieben (by far the best engineer whom Russia possesses) is a Courismder; Gen. Nepokoytechti-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES

RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

HER ABILITY TO WAGE A GREAT WAR-PL.

OF MONEY FOR TWO CAMPAIGUE.

Full Mail Gasette, Move.

To the Editor: Having recently returned a prolonged stay in Russia, where circumst threw me in the way of acquiring informatic open to all the world, I am able to supply two matters of fact which may be useful in lating the chances of the impending strugg tween the Muscovite and the Turk.

And first as to the sinews of war. I unheast

and prolonged campaign. I perceive that the end of last year the debt proper that the end of last year the debt proper that the end of last year the debt proper that the end of last year the debt proper that the end of last year the debt proper that the end of last year the debt of \$120,000,000, and for railways, etc., £170,000,000 that the cost of the mobilization has to be added to these figures; that she has contracted this year an internal debt of about £13,000,000, and that about £10,000,000 sterling which ought to have gone to the redemption of bonds has been otherwise diverted. It is difficult to calculate the enormous 00,000 terminal that the enormous the contract of the contract that the enormous of the contract that the enormous of the contract that the calculate the enormous of the calculate the calculate the calculate the enormous of the calculate the calc

NICHOLAS.

NICHOLAS.

HIS PROCLAMATION TO HIS ARMY.

BERLIN, April 30.—The Grand Duke Nichol
the Russian Commander-in-Chief; has issued
following was proclamation to his army:

"Our Christian brethren in Turkey have be
groaning for centuries under the Ottoman yol
Their slavery has been a terrible one. All that
dear to man, the sacred religion of Christ, hone
and the proceeds of toil—all have been descerat
and appropriated by the inddels. Unable to endu
their sufferings any longer, our unfortunate bretren have risen against their tyrants, and Christis
blood has been abed for two years running. Towe
and villages have been destroyed; or
brethren's property has been plundered, the
wives and daughters have been dishonored
and the population exterminated in mos
places than one. All the representation
made by our august sovereign and some foreig
Governments, with a view to improve the condition of the Christian subjects, remain without resuit. The long-suffering patience of our CzaLiberstor is exhausted. The fat of the Cusar has
gone forth. The Czar has declared war against
Turkey. The troops of the army intrusted to my
command, we have been chosen to carry out the
will of the Czar, and to futfill the vow of our ancestors! Not to conquer, but to defend our downtrodden brethren and to vindicate the faith of
Christ, do we go forth. Forward, then; ours is a
holy work, and God is with us! I am convinced
that, from the General down to the rank and file,
every one of you will do his daty and
dad to the glory of the Russian name.
May the Russian name be as terrible now as it was
in the past! May the greatest efforts and deprivations have as little power to glav our means and extons.

TURKEY'S COMMONS.

TURKEY'S COMMINGNES,
THE CHAMBER OF DEFUTER.
Correspondence London Times.
Perra, April 24.—We know nothing of the
ceedings of the Upper House of the Na
Assembly, for the Senate sits with closed of
and no report of its debates, official or other
is allowed to see the light; but admission
Chamber of Deputies, however limited,
deuled; and for those unacquainted with the
ish language, the Turquie and other papers y
summaries is French, which seem sufficient

RELIGIOUS.

Third Day's Session of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Designation of the Members of the Remaining Standing Committees.

Report of the Special Committee on a New and Final Court of Appeals.

Partial Report on the Benevolent Work of the Church-Brief

Hemorial on the Subject of Chinese Evangelization on the Pacific Coast.

Payment of Assessments---Sick of Farwell Hall---Basis of Representation.

"Animals or Angels "--- A Brillant Sermon by Prof. Swing.

Twentieth Anniversary of the Railroad Mission Chapel.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

STANDING COMMITTEES. The third day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly opened Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, the Rev. James Eelis, Moderator, pre-tiding. There were many vacant seats in the hall, but they were gradually occupied as the session advanced, until the hall was very comfortably filled. The business of the day was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of New York.

The Assembly joined in singing the Doxology. The minutes of the preceding session were read

COURT OF APPEALS. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Moderator said there was a subject refer this Assembly. It had been referred for two al. Carried. Carried.

pectfully greent the following plan for the organiza-fion of such a Gauri. First—There should be a Court of Final Appeals, con-isting of eighteen members,—the ministers and nine uling Elders,—elected as hereafter named. There hall not be more than two members of said Court from

all so be more than twe members of said Court from yone Synod.

**cond—The members of said Court shall be chosen the General Assembly by ballot. The nominations all be made at least one day prior to election of General Assembly shall, at its first sitting after a overture shall have been adopted by the Fresby, its, either eighteen members. They shall be divided to three classes of six each by the General Assembly six No. I shall hold office for one year; class No. 2 for three year; class No. 3 for three year; class No. 3 for three year is six members if they are not to the decident of office shall comperied of the decident. The term of office shall compered to the decident of t

BENEVOLENT WORK. EPORT OF THE SYNODICAL COMMITTEE.

Robinson said the Synodical Committee were ared to make a partial report. He moved that

was entirely unnecessary and needless. He would therefore move, if in order, to put the report on the decket.

The Moderator said the motion was in order.

Some confusion here ensued in the rear of the hall, and a Commissioner asked the Moderator to institute some rule by which "the other house"—under the gallery—could adjourn itself to some other place. [Laughter,] The members on the sides and in the rear of the hall were excessively annoyed by the continuous talking of people under the galleries.

The Moderator hoped the hint would be taken as a suggestion of the voice of the Assembly.

The Rev. Mr. Brayton thought the report reflected upon the Synods. If he was mistaken he wanted to be informed.

The Moderator said he did not observe anything of that kind.

Mr. Brayton thought it was rather critical in its tone, and that it forgot to speak of the work the Synods had done. If this understanding was correct, he hoped that part of the report would be stricken out. In Mr. Brayton's opinion, it needed brakes to cars as well as locomotives to draw them.

Dr. Torrey said there was no criticism in the report. What was referred to was simply a suggestion that the language in which the duties of the Committee were defined seemed to give them, as a permanent duty, the supervision of the Board, while the Committee thought that it was meant that their great duty should be to stimulate the benevolent work of the Church.

The Moderator decided the discussion to be out of order.

Dr. Humphrey moved as an amendment that the

of order.

Dr. Humphrey moved as an amendment that the report be accepted and put on the docket. Agreed

CHURCH POLITY.

The Rev. C. W. Stewart moved that the Committee on the Polity of the Church be directed to aguire into the expediency of abolishing the Committee on the Committee on the Committee on the Committee of the Committ nitee.

Dr. Haffield remarked that a special committee
o whom that question was referred was appointed
y the last General Assembly, and he expected of report.

Mr. Stewart was not aware of that. The object he had in view was that the Synod which he represented in part (Philadelphia) had no representative on the Committee, nor had the Synod of New York. It was very important, if there was a Committee, that all the Synods should be represented. If not, it should be abolished.

The Moderator held that no further action was necessary. necessary.

Mr. Stewart, before he left the matter, desired to inquire whether the Committee had acted,—whether they were going to report. Were there

Mr. Stewart, before he left the matter, desired to inquire whether the Committee had acted,—whether they were going to report. Were there any members of it present?

The Moderator referred to the minutes of the last Assembly and read the resolution then adopted, and said the Committee consisted of the Rev. Augustus Broadhead, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., LL. D., Samuel L. Campbell, Edward A. Lambert, and William P. Canfeld.

Dr. Hatfield remarked that Dr. Broadhead was not a member of the House, but he was in attendance. Onlias asked if no report had been received. Hatfield replied that it had not been called for as yet.

The Moderator remarked that Dr. Broadhead had just told him that the report was on its way.

THE CHINESE. MEMORIAL FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESET

which did not properly come within the professions.

To the General Assembly of the Presby in the United States of America, to meet Thursday of May, 1877: The Presbytery

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of Assembly of the Prace, mercy, and peace to Frances, common the Church of the

GENERAL BUSINESS.

said he desired to make a statement as the Chairman of the Committee on the Relation of the Presbyterian Church to the Germans of America. This Committee desired to make a report at the earhest time available, but there was such a voluminous amount of material to digest, that the report was not yet ready. He asked that this report be made the second order of the day for Monday afternoon.

A Commissioner moved that it be so ordered.

The Rev. Dr. Hotchkins called up his paper in relation to assessments, a copy of an overtide from Huntington Presbytery. On motion it was read and referred to the Committee on Reduction of Representation. The paper was as follows:

The Presbytery of Huntington respectfully represents to the General Assembly that Presbytery is unanimously agreed that we have reason to complain of the inequality of the assessments upon this Presbytery of the contingent fund in comparison with the assessments upon other Presbyteries, and respectfully say the inequality of the comparison with the assessments upon other Presbyteries, and respectfully say the inequality of the second comparison with the assessments upon other Presbytery each body represented to pay the expenses of its own delegates; and Presbytery quitter represents that the present arrangement has been a grievous burden, requiring an extra assessment. Presbytery respectfully represents, if no relief is given by the General Assembly that we shall of necessity claim our right to pay our own delegation, as directed in the Book of Discipline, thap, xxii., Sec. 3.

EMPERANCE.

Ance:

WHEREAS, The presence of alcohol in wine in the communion service is a source of temptation and danger to many, and prevents others from participating in the services.

Resolved, That this Assembly declare that alcohol is not essential to the communion service, and that it

ger to many, and prevents others from participating in the service. That this Assembly declare that alcohol is not essential to the communion service, and that it recommend to the churches the use at that service of the purg unfermented juice of the grape.

The motion to refer the resolution to the Special Committee on Temperance was carried. The Moderator announced as such special committee the Rev. William Greenough. Prof. Francis N. Horton. and Mr. Noah T. Clark.

Mr. McLain moved that the question involving the use of wine at the communion table be referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

The Moderator said it had just been referred.

Mr. McLain moved to reconsider the action just taken, with a view to having the resolution referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, such papers were in the form of overtures, and should go to this Committee. He thought the members must be convinced that there were too many special committees.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

OBJECTIONS TO FARWELL HALL.

The Rev. D. C. Marquis, of Baltimore, wished to move, in all good faith, that the Committee of Arrangements be requested to report whether it was desirable or possible for the Assembly could take such action on the Committee's report as it should desire. He thought everybody could see many reasons why the Assembly should desire the change. The place was noisy,—so noisy, in fact, that members could not hear. And the place was hot and uncomfortable. But the particular trouble was the matter of noise. Nothing was heard as it ought to be heard, and the Assembly's deliberation were very unsatisfactory.

A Commissioner took the platform and suggested that members could remedy the evil of noise by refraining from conversation.

The Rev. Mr. Marquis' motion was carried.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of West Virginia, moved that, as there were limits designating the parts of the hall to be occupied by the Moderator union of Dr. Van Dyke, at 11 o'clock, a recess was taken until noon.

On motion of Dr. Van Dyke, at 11 o'clock, a re-

NOON PRAYER-MEETING. THE REV. MR. HORTON.

The Assembly re-convened at noon, and the devotional exercises were commenced by singing the
847th hymn 'Come thou simighty king," followed by prayer, and the singing of the old favorite 'I need Thee every hour." The Sundayschool lesson for the day, Jonah, Ill., Verses 1 to 10,

nclusive, was read in alternate verses by the cler esson. He had not expected an andience of pas-tors who had spent their lives in expounding the Word, but had looked for those who sat in the sanctuary and listened to the Gospel. He thought the easiest way out of the difficulty was ent would receive invitations to preach in different city churches on the following day. A few words of instruction would therefore be in order, it being

to suppose for the time being that all those present would receive invitations to preach in different city churches on the following day. A few words of instruction would therefore be in order, it being premised that the andience were Sunday-school scholars.

The 'primal necessity was that they should study the lesson, for no man, even if he be a Doctor of Divinity, was qualified to teach unless he had learnt and had asked the blessing of God on what he had studied. Let them select the central truth, and fix their minds upon it. That central truth was 'repentance before God.' Here was Nineveh, a great city full of wicked people needing repentance, and this would readily be understood. Swayed by the thought that every one, children and crown people alike, needed salvation by repentance, let them make that their leading point. Nineveh was accountable to God, had been weighed and found wanting, and the people went on heedlessly in their sins. Only a quarter of a minute should be taken up with a description of the city. They must keep their hearts on the great fact of repentance before God, and must strive to impress that burning truth in their classes.

The fact that Nineveh was a heathen city might also be touched apon, and the personalaccountability of every man. Jew or heathen, to God must be taught. The prophet was not sent to Nineveh because of any cisim that the Ninevites had on God, but the city was highly favored in receiving his visit. A parallel should be drawn between Nineveh and Chicago, and they must point out that he who knoweth the Lord's will and dooth it not shall be beaten with many stripes. Jonah was sent to preach the terrors of the law, and to forciell the destruction of the city within forty days unless the people repented, God blessed the labors of this man, who did not really want to preach the terrors of the law, but with the message of peace.

"Hallelinjah, it is done," was next sung by the congregation.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

The Rev. Mr. Breed called attention to the fact that Jonah had to

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPRESENTATION IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, May 19.—Pormit me, through your columns, to lay before the members of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church now convened the following plan towards the solving of the vexed question of reduction of representatives. The Synodical and Presbyterial arrangements, boundaries, etc., remaining as they now are, save a few changes here and there necessary to the adjustment of the subjoined plan, viz.:

First—Group Presbyteries contiguous into twos; the two Presbyteries thus grouped to alternate with each other in representation, as, for instance, the Presbyteries of Orange and Newark,—Orange entitled to representation in 1878,—Newark in 1879.

***second—Either ministers and elders from one Presbytery the same year, or ministers from one and elders from the other. The latter, I think, the better.

Third—in the case of any dispute, safficiently grave to merit the attention of the General Assembly, arrising between any two Presbyteries thus associated, then both, for the time boing, and

as yet proposed.

(2) This plan would be more or less in line with the alternating feature now an established custom among us.

(3) It would nave the merit of bringing its in-

PRESEYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The meeting this evening, in behalf of this Society, which will be held in Farwall Hall, promises to be one of the most interesting in connection with the Assembly. The Society has been engaged the past year in procuring and filing the histories of the churches under the care of the Assembly, and in securing funds for the erection of a freproof library building. A report of the work will be made by the Secretary, and a number of interesting addresses may be expected from members of the Assembly. The library of the Society is especially rich in all that perfains to the religious and civil history of the earliest settlements in this country, though its special province is to collect the msterials to illustrate the history and principles of the Presbyterian Church. PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CUMBERLAND ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OLN, 111., May 19.—The General A of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church reassem bled this morning. After religious exercises Stated Clerk Frizzell read the report of the Com nitsee on Finance, which recommended the ap-pointment of a Board of Finance, consisting of pointment of a Board of Finance, consisting of three members, who shall select one general finan-cial agent; that the money required for the de-fraying of the expenses incurred by the Conven-tion be raised in the several congregations in the manner preferred by them respectively, with the assurance that no other demand will be made assurance that no other demand will be made upon them for the parpose named before the meeting of the following Assembly, except that one general collection for missions should be taken some time during each year; that the Assembly recommend to the congregations monthly collections where practicable, as the essiest and best way to carry out the provisions of this plan; that the general agents shall pay the Treasurer of each Board and to the Treasurer of the General Assembly.

The Stated Clerk moved the adoption of the report, and said he desired to impress upon the Convention that they should take charge of these matters. If they were to call for a contribution of \$1\$ per member of their congregations they would \$1 per member of their congregations they would not be called upon for any other contribution.

After some further discussion, the consideratio of the subject was made the special order for Tuesday morning. Puesday morning.

After a recess of ten minutes, the special order for 11 o'clock, the reception of the address of the Rev. Dr. Dubose, the Corresponding delegate of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, was ndefinitely postponed, owing to the absence of Dr.

Dubose.

The remainder of the morning session was taken up in the transaction of unimportant miscellaneous business.

stringent, the general work of the Board for the year had flourished, and the contributions to the cause had been more numerous and liberal than during former vears.

After the resading of the report the Assembly adjourned until evening, when information relating to the work of publication was slicited from Dr. Blake by a series of interrogatories.

Specenes were also made in support of the report, which was eventually referred back to the Committee on Publications.

All the pulpits in the city will be occupied by delegates to-morrow. On Monday the members of the Assembly visit Lincoln University in a body.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

ANIMALOR ANGEL? SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing presched yesterday morning at the
Central Church, taking as Ms text: Psam viff., 5.

Here the translators have taken liberty with the Hebrew text. The word rendered angel is the same word which is used in the Old Testament for Deity, and therefore the significance of the verse is that man was made only a little lower than

Hebrew text. The word rendered angel is the same word which is used in the Old Testament for Deity, and therefore the significance of the verse is that man was made only a little lower than Deity, and is crowned with glory and honor.

Thus, while we can, if we so choose, think of man only as an animal, yet the most good has come and will come from the nighest estimate we can place upon him while we are moving along through these years. Man, as a being akin to Deity, will always be the proposition of most usefalness. "The individual must feel that he is himself sent into life for a divine purpose, and that the world at large has a work to be done that shall be fully worthy of a being not far removed from a God. It is a well-known principle that each artisan and tradesman and professional man must margify his pursuit. He must not permit it to drag along at a "poor dying rate;" must not be half-ashamed of the calling, and speak of it as though he were artently seeking some other business. And it is also well known that when a mind does enlarge its work and make it stand forth in full form, life size, then even a small art or occupation assumes honorable proportions and covers its faithful friend with honor. In the hands of this devotion a modern designer of wall-paper wins as much fame and happiness by his patterns as he does by his szeellent poetry. Merchandising is a word of infinite enlargement or belltilement. The occupation it represents is one in which the mind can long downward, though design of one who elimine the same of the continual propersion of the law is a poor thing in a few poor goods, within the mind can long downward. The covernes a notice water another weaves silk; and on all sens are its ships. Thus, too, the maker of pottery enlarges his calling until Kings and Queens become captivated by his elegant wares, and will strong early and middle life and with the white hair of old age stands in presence of the high jadges marking out viridly the line of right, is become a pursuit that carries within

the daisy to the laws of empire; with its fiventions, which excite anasement, with its love which
ship which binds mas to man, with its love which
ship which binds mas to man, with its love which
ship which binds mas to man, with its love which
ship which binds mas to man, with its love which
the lips can prohounce. It comes as
a necessity. The law of cansation
in the mind combines with this external spectacle, and asks us all to take refuge in
a God. Standing upon the Alps and looking down
upon the world outspread in such magnificence,
Huxley himself said that the scene assured bim of
a God. He told his companion that it was only
when the theologians came to him with their God
did he react and seek consolation in doubt, but
that out under the open sky his heart was full of
the Omnipotent One. It should be excuse enough
for planting the foot upon this height that man is
only one remove from Delity, the reflection that it
is the most true theory of humanity.

(2.) To this antecedent probability of the case
we must new add the value of this estimate of
man's career. As one must enlarge his profession,
be it law or ag. iculture, be it merchandising or
making pottery, be if the pulpit or the weaver's
loom, so man must dignify his world, and if there
be any high view admissible, this view he must
espouse, and live for it, and die in it. And when,
besides being the most valuable it is also the most
true, the heart should be well coatent.

What he is doing, and what he will do, are the
leading questions. Not only does this action assume the form of aris, and sciences, and wars, and
cities, and homes, and aships, and nations, but it
assumes the shape of thought, and is written
down in books, or it assumes the shape of sentiment, and is poured out in a song or wnispered st
an altar. Of all creatures, man is the most constant and powerful worker. The wild beast, having eaten until appetite is satisfied, lies down and
waits for hunger to return; but man in his civilized state sate only that he may return to

second to great deptha. So mainting can be a fear and music can become a discord. The fact that must inducence all most deeply is that man possesses the potency of all good and has a sublime character and career within his reach. The French police who study, and watch, and arrest, and examine only criminals, must certainly soon man nature. In their estimate, man cancel man are only ingenious brutes. And so man are only ingenious brutes. And so mind and soul when he penned his maxims. To reach such definitions he most have made jais and the brothers the places where he sat down to study the universe. Most when he penned his maxims. To reach such definitions he mast character has been added to the service of the flowers of earth we do not go to those which have been parched by drought or blackened by frost, but to those which have enjoyed the elements of cardinistic states of the flowers of earth we do not go to those which have been parched by drought or blackened by frost, but to those which have enjoyed the elements of as un, and dow. Christ dil such could surpass the splendor of Solomon. Thus not man in his sin and barbarlass, not man in the mighty multifules of India or Africa, or in the haunts of vice, but any that had had no water and no sun. It was the splendor of Solomon. Thus not man in his sin and barbarlass, not man in the mighty multifules of India or Africa, or in the haunts of vice, but any beautiful to the service of the se

METHODISTS.

was faid on the table.

AT THE APTERNOOD
C. W. Button, J. A. Hamilto
were added to the Committee
ident Hayes. The Committee
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ident Hayes. The Committee
inion of the Methodist and
Conferences in Great Britain,
mittee on Fraternal Relation
tend the next general Confere
Episcopal Church South.
The Committee on Revision
tional report on the disciplin

RAILROAD CHAPEL.

CRLEBRATION OF ITS TWENTIER ATMINISTRAT.

The twentieth anniversary of Railroad Casal corner of State and Fourteenth streets, was calbrated yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the frequent showers the attendance was large, illust the chapel to repletion. The exercises were under the management of the Superintendent of the Sanday-school, C.M. Henderson, assisted by the other officers, teachers, and pastors, and consisted a standing by the school, which is a strange admission of rich and poor, and white and black, an one of the most interesting in the 40. The singing was led by M. A. Boot, charists and Miss M. A. Smith presided at the organ the feature of the celebration was an address of the Rev. B. Kont, in which a brief history of the chapel was given. He founded the Sunday-schol from which the chapel has grown twenty the grown which he gathered from the byways, hence the name of the present comfortable edifice. He present which work, and soon six car would accontain the scholars, and the building of chape became necessary. This was done sax is alchigan Southern Railroad depot, but, after several additions being made, the building prominadequate for the growing work, and another was secured. The Inter was destroyed by the fire of 1871, up to which has ever been under the fostering care of the year people of the First Preshyterian Church. The school for the past year has had an average attendance of 600 children, and the society has grown and is now hourishing and partially supporting pastor, the Rev. Mr. Fletcher. The Rev. T. Horton, of Cleveland, also made a few remains addressed particularly to the children.

The chapol had been altably adorned with flowers, pennants, and banners for the scenica and the exercises were pleasing and stiractive. The chapol had been altably adorned with flowers, pennants, and banners for the scenica and the exercises were pleasing and stiractive. The children where each presented with a boquet at the conclusion of the celebration.

CATHOLIC

MISCELLANT
MATIONAL BAPTIST ASC
MOSTON, May 19.—The Nati
don to-day listened to the r
string papers, and adonted i
the eminent finess of a un
son system, pointing out
led for in churches at presen
where, the gathering of w
ang and old, into associated
ery member of a church show
where attendant

AN ELECTRIC CAN A Great Light Per

here by the appointment of Monsigneur Bishop of the Diocess to-day. The ties was the grandest affair ever witnessed it commenced at 1 o'clock by the for the solemn Te Deum and the benedicties of the solemn to be the Church o' Baptiste. At a quarter to 2 a grand peat to be the Catholic churches and chaptand the catholic churches and chaptand the catholic churches and chaptand the catholic charteness and chaptand the catholic catholi A jean secisis. At a quarter to the catholic of all the blis of the Catholic churches and chapfall the blis of the Catholics, as began, and lasted till 2 o'clock. The Catholics, as began, and lasted till 2 o'clock. The Catholics, as began, and lasted till 2 o'clock a sole of the low second till 2 o'clock a sole of the second a portrait of the second to which was attached a portrait of the first of the constant of the Holy Sacrament as allowed by benediction of the Holy Sacrament of the second of the constant of the second of the Holy Sacrament the benediction of the Holy Sacrament the procession of the Holy Sacrament the procession of the Holy Sacrament the procession of the Holy Sacrament to the second of the second of

cleatial light.

nds. young and old, take that high
found in the philosophy of Christ,
ir issue with it, and as Huth clung to
our soul say, Where thou goest will I
an story a lump of common clay was
full of delicious perfume, and the
idd it asked it if it had fallen from
tot at all, "It replied, "but I was for
a mear a rose that it filled me with
Man is indeed clay. Procu-

FENTION AT BALTIMORE.

19 19.—In the Methodist Prote
the report of the Committee
ag that the Tennessee and No
of the Methodist Church be al

on' session, ton, and C. A

ROAD CHAPEL.

ers the attendance was large, filling apietion. The exercises were under at of the Spperintendent of the San-M. Henderson, assisted by the other m, and pasters, and consisted of school, which is a strange admixture poor, and white and black, and most interesting in the city was led by W. A. Hoot, charieter, A. Smith presided at the organ. The celebration was an address by mt, in which a brief history of the celebration was a maders by mt, in which a brief history of the celebration was a maders by mt, in which a brief history of the celebration was an address by mt, in which a brief history of the celebration was an address by mt, in which a brief history of the condition of th

dar, and with fifteen scholars of from the byways; hence the comfortable editice. He perork, and soon six cars would not and the building of schapel. This was done flear the Railroad depot, but, after seven made, the building proved the growing work, and the growing work, and the latter was destroyed 1871, up to which he present building was complete the footening are of the youn, the footening care of the youn the freshyterian Church. The year has had an average attending, and the society has growning and partially supporting and firether. The Rey, F. A.

CATHOLIC.

PISCOPAL CONSECRATION.

Mapaich to The Tribune.

May 20.—The consecrati

8., May 20.—The consecration of Archbishop of Halifax, at St. Mary's, was the most imposing religious witnessed here. Three Archbishops, and seventy priests took Caremony. Bishop Conroy. of A. Papal delegate, was the consecration of the consecrat

METHODISTS.

corever, demonstrated the possibility of obding several lights from a single
size of electricity. The first praccut trait of this system was made a fortcut trait of this system was made a fortcut trait of this system was made a fortcut trait spat the Macasins du Louvre, and the excements were attended with perfect success.

He Kasengs Hall was the apartment lighted, and
a deciric candles were sufficient to shed around a
say brish light, which was softened by being
remutted through opal glass globes. Some idea
if its comparative value of gas and the electric
gift useer note may be formed when we state
that the farenge Hall is ordinarily illuminated by
same of 100 argand gas-buruers of the largest
size. The cause of the wide difference between
the said the combustion of the refracting material
secherapies in the electric candle the same posibased of the combustion of the refracting material
secherapies in the electric candle the same posibase and cas was or tailow in ordinary candles.

The sectic candle, as originally designed by M.

This cities consisted of what may be termed a

leader wick and a surrounding material. The

somewhere light. The light is principally the sould the combistion of the refracting material was compared in the electric candle. So as originally designed by M. Jishochod, son-sisted of what may be termed a linkering son-sisted of what may be termed a linkering consisted of what may be termed a linkering consisted of two carbon points, about four make lorg, imbedded parallel to each other in an instangambetance, by which also they were separated from each other. This material, which was common as well as the double wick, was composed of swend ingredients, forming a combination instangambetance, by which also they were separated from each other. This material, which was common as well as the double wick, was composed of swend ingredients, forming a combination instance, by the terminated as the bottom in a small metal in his which the conducting wires were led. With these candles a series of experiments was well as since carried out by a War Othec Comming a Boyal Engineers at Chatham. It was seen in since carried out by a War Othec Comming a Boyal Engineers at Chatham. It was seen in the same carried out by a War Othec Comming and Boyal Engineers at Chatham. It was seen in the same transfer of the same are so per cent greater power of his than had ever before been obtained from any shortic light. The next development of the scattle engle by M. Jablochkoff was to demude it of its outer cabing, leaving meanly the double wick with safety and the insulating compound between lastent engle by M. Jablochkoff was to demude it of the outer same with the insulating compound between lastent engle in the form that the hall at the Market engle in the form that the hall at the Market engle by M. Jablochkoff was to demude it of the cardines and produce a number of lights. The same also have a land was a light as well as by day when sent and the same stand in a direct engle in the light by a single with the light by a light of the light by a single was a light of the light by a light of the light of the light was a land of th

CURRENT GOSSIP.

ABIGAIL AND JAMES.

Gaily Miss Abigall
Twangod her guitar,
As she prepared to go
Forth to the war,
Singing, "Por scalps and things
I'm on the trail:
Jimmy Blaine, Jimmy Blaine,
Trust Sister Gail.

Witness the battle, Jim, But not too near; Keep a distance off—

Bring up the rear.
You dig the trenches, Jim,
Abigall said;
"Then, when I pop 'em off,
Bury the dead."

Then she began to threw Hot shot and shell.

Though a sharpshooter abe, Nobody fell. Scarched Jim the battle-field, Hopeful, alert: Quoth he, "Why, Abigail,

Nobody's hurt!'

Sadly came Abigail

Back from the war;
Gone all her hifalute,
Bust her guitar. Sad was the song she sung,
This the refrain:
"Didn't hurt the enemy,
But killed Jim Biaine."

AMERICAN WOMEN AS ART-STU-

This tas extraction of the content o

structions relative to the next picture she should undertake. Thereupon the irate female gave him to understand that she scorned his instructions, and meant to get into the Salon in spite of him.

"There is also a legend current in the art-circles of Faris of a young damed who went to call on Gustave Dore, and wno, finding him at work on a paintine, was so good, not only as to tell him what he ought to do next, but acqually to take the brush out of his hand and add the necessary touches berself. The friend who accompanied her was, of course, overwhelmed with confusion; but the good-natured artist only laughed.

"An American artist once told me that he was standing at the entrance of one of the great studios, when a servant arrived with a parcel which, as he told the doorkeeper, was for one of the lady-students. If she is a Frenchwoman, quoth the doorkeeper, you will find her up-stairs in the draped model-room. If she is an American she will be among the men in the life-class.

"And only last season two American women tried to make their way into that wildest region of untamed Bohemia, the Ecole des Beaux Aris, to the immense scandalization of the French art-officials from the Ministre des Beaux Aris, to the immense scandalization of the French art-officials from the Ministre des Beaux Aris, to the immense scandalization of the French art-officials from the Ministre des Beaux Aris, to which she may, with propriety, devote herself. But I would have her beyond all things modest and womanly. There is no need for her to unsex herself to win distinction in any line that she may choose. And the fact that any woman does so only serves as a basis from whence to draw the conclusion, not that she abounds in genius, but that she is lacking in common decency."

that she is lacking in common decency."

THE BABY MONKEY.

New Fork World.

The baby monkey at Barnum's show is by no means a pretty baby; it looks as if it might be its own grandfather, having all the wrinkles and dignity of a centenarian; its stomach is blue, and its legs as thin as a hen's forehead; but, nevertheless, it is very dear to the old lady, whose treatment of the little infant is an unfailing source of amusement and delight to the female portion of the audience. Saturday afternoon the ladies stood four deep in front of this picture of domestic felicity and maternal love, and begged in the most imploring manner for "just a few minutes longer" when the time for closing the cage arrived. One old lady with gold-bowed spectacles nearly choked with the excess of her amazement and delight, when for some particularly astonishing feat of precoclousness, either the turning of a somersault or the chewing of a straw, the admiring parent grabbed at her little one, held him a moment at arms' length. looking proudly into his little wrinkied, wearen faze, and then, with a positive ory of love and affection, clasped him in her arms and covered his little skinny head with smacking kisses. Another extremely interesting episode was the solicitude of the anxious mother for her infant during his attempt to cat a peanut. Just as long as she could endure the speciacle she watched the little one, breathless, and then, drawing him gently to her embrace, cautionsly pried the nut out of his tiny mouth, chawed it up fine in her own, and upon her open paw again offered it to him; after which she looked out at the admiring ladies as much as if to say, "Could you do more than that?"

QUIPS.

The prize dogs in New York are to be photographed. Dog cartes, we presume.

A female Justice of the Peace in Wyoming recently fined her husband heavily for flirting.

Con. for fledglings—What popular cry fully describes an inciplent mustache? "Down, in front."

There is a possibility that ere long we may be having war news from India. If so, look out for a fresh installment of Pun-jaubreakers.

"Are these soaps all one scent?" inquired a lady of a juvenile salesman. "No, ma'am, they're all 10 cents," replied the impocent youngster.

Patient (to doctor, who has called in his sporting costume): "I presume, doctor, the reason you brought your gun is to be sure not to miss me."

A dealer advertises "A large lot of bankrupt in the contract of the salesman." Now who would wish to

A dealer advertises "A large lot of bankrupt planes and organs." Now, who would wish to purchase musical instruments whose notes are not good?

pianos and organa." Now, who would wish to purchase musical instruments whose notes are not good?

The Boston Commercial Bulletin suggests that Crazy Horse, when invegled into the garments of civilization, have his name changed to Clothes Borse.

A waiter in a Nevada restaurant turns out to be a Russian Count in disguise. He betrayed his identity by one day losing his presence of mind any pelling down the elevator. "Beanski for wooff!"

Soon will our landlady mutter:

"I shall hev to charge you ten
Dollars a week if you feed on butter—
Eight for eleomargarine."—Graphic.

"You sest to acquire the faculty of being at

A young woman from the rural districts entered a dry-goods store the other day, and saked for a pair of stockings. The clerk politely asked her what number she wore. "Why, two, you fool. Do you think I am a centipede, or that I have a wooden log?"

Do you think I am a centipede, or that I have a wooden leg?"

Farmer McGrab: "Dochter, a'll gie ye a hunner pown if ye'll keep me livin anither twalmouth." Amiable M. D.: 'l'm afraid. Mr. McGrab. I couldn't do it for that. I might try if you made it five hunnered." Farmer McGrab (emphatically): "Id rather dee!"—Judy.

An agent, soliciting subscriptions for a book, showed the prospectus to a man, who, after reading, "One dollar in boards, and one dollar and twenty-five cents in sheep, "declined subscribing, as he might not have boards or sheep on hand when called upon for payment.

"How would you make a believer of an incredulous man?" asked one gentleman of another not long since. "I think the surest way would be to set him over a bee-hive." was the reply; "and I calculate that after he'd been stung once or twice he would become a bes-leaver in earnest."

Any one would suppose that the employment of

Any one would suppose that the employment of sewing was the mest peaceful and quiet occupation in the world; and yet it is absolutely horrifying to hear isalies taik of stilettoes, bodkins, gatherings, surgings, hemmings, gergings, cuttings, whippings, lacings, cuffings, and bastings. What a list of abominables!

st of abominables!

Don't put me in the river-bank,
Among the fragrant flowers,
Nor where the grass is watered by
The early summer-showers.

But put me in the kitchen-range,
And open wide the amper,
And then my vaporous remains
Can up the chimney scamper.

Punch, punch, O Barkeepare,
Punch in the presence of the gay drinkare;
A one-bell punch for a young loafare;
A two-bell punch for a big summare;
A three-bell punch for an old soakare;
Punch, brothers, punch with care—
Punch for the apparatus-inspectare.

A LAWYER'S RASCALITY. The Cincinnati Commercial, in an article about haj. Blackburn, the lawyer who recently absquatulated from that city, says: "The history of Blackburn's rascality in the case of Dr. S. S. Me-Illhaney is quite remarkable. It was away back in December of 1875 that Blackburn undertook to get a divorce, here, for the Doctor, without unnecessary publicity, and, of course, it was just about that time that he commenced bleeding the Doctor. He reported to the Doctor, after many tedious de-

cessary publicity, and, of course, it was just about that time that he commenced bleeding the Doctor. He reported to the Doctor, after many tedious delays and much preliminary lying, that the divorce had been secured, and that he was at liberty to marry the woman of his second choice. The Doctor did marry her. Then came the discovery of Blackburn's boas lie, —the fact that there was no decree of divorce in the case, and that no suit had been commenced. There were terrible scenes ever this. McIllhaney was driven almost to madness. He made up his mind to kill Blackburn, and followed him with a revolver for that purpose: but Blackburn's appeals for mercy were so pitiful that he had not the heart to do it, and he consented to a compromise, —to accent Blackburn's services in actually getting a divorce. He was a bigamist, and his second wife was no wife. It was terrible to think of such scandal coming out to the public. Blackburn swore that he'get the divorce for him without any publicity, and that scandal of the thing should not come out. The Doctor took his wife and went to New Orleans fully expecting that in his absence the divorce would be procured without the wife in Dayton learning the facts in the case. In the meanwhile there had been transactions in property, in the course of which Blackburn, as attorney, had obtained control of all the means McIllhaney had. Without say publicity, and his new wife went down to New Orleans, having the understanding with Blackburn that he was to send them money for their expenses and get the divorce for them. He did neither, but he supplied them plentifully with his choicest lies by telegraph. His persistent lying to them about the proceedings in court, and about the matter of the money was something wonderful. Blackburn had eas for McIllhaney in December, 1875. An idea of the amount of lying he must have done in this case is shown by the fact that he nover even entered suit, by fling a petision, until last March. There never was any testimony taken in the Common Pleas Court in

CURRENT OPINION.

The Dubuque Times (Rep.) wants to know why the President should be criticised for doing that which could not be effectually escaped, without the sid of a Congress in which the House has a clear Democratic majority? "That is just the question," says the Davenport Gasette, "the Lowa Implacables will not answer. It would be inter-

In a manner quite elegant, and far from being ag gressive or vindictive. THE CHICAGO THIBUNE disposed of Gail Hamilton's attack upon that paper for stating. a year ago, that Senator Blaine's mother, brother, sisters, and wife were Catholice. In regard to his wife, THE TRIBUNE was incorrect; but it certainly has the best of the angry spinster concerning the injury inflicted by the classification of the Blaine family with Catholics. Gail is un-ioubtedly keen enough to appreciate it.—Fond du Lac (Wis.) Common contin.

Lac (Wis.) Common cealth.

Solid facts are better than wordy threats; and, if President Hayes desires any further assurance that his magnanimous Southern policy is supported by the great body of the American people, he has only to notice the changed and changing tone of the different Southern papers since that policy has been decided upon. Even if the people of New York City had not received him with extraordinary enthusiasm in the face of the discreditable conduct of a Corporal's guard of politicians headed by Samuel J. Tilden, the steady voice of Southern approval ought to be sufficient to admonish the few Democratic madcaps, who, as usual, sink the patriot in the partisan —Forney's Press (Rad.).

The majority of the people are to-day with Mr.

patriot in the partisan —Forney's Press (Rad.).

The majority of the people are to-day with Mr. Bayes, in spite of the taint on his title. From every section of the country come words of hearty commendation and approbation of Mr. Hayes' course. And this, not because he is a Republican President or a fraudulent President, but because he is the President, and thus far has performed a noble service. Perhaps he has only done his duty. What of that? Does a man deserve nothing for doing his duty? How many men do their whole duty, and how many do it with the positive certainty of severing old friendships, breeding bitter hatreds, arousing unrelenting party spite. and drawing down the vengeance of party leaders?—Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

It is aported that Senator Morton approves the

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

It is apported that Senator Morton approves the Southein policy of the Administration, and that he will take an early opportunity to say so from his place in the Senate. Mr. Morton has been associated, perhaps more closely than any other man now prominent in public life, with theories and dectrines the opposite of those which are embodied in the measures of the Administration. His adherence to the President's policy is, therefore, especially significant. It shows that Mr. Morton believes that the old order of things has wholly passed away, and that the new order is an accomplished and unalterable fact. It shows, moreover, that he is determined to be on the right side of the fence, —New York Essaing Post.

Says the Davenport Gazette: A dozen, or more.

passed and unalterable fact. It shows, moreover, that he is determined to be on the right side of the fence, —New York Evanian Post.

Says the Davenport Gazette: A dozen, or more, gushing paragraphs of the three last issues of the Des Moines Infuriate were directed at the Gazette for answer. We can save much valuable space in our columns for better uses, and spare ourselves all necessity for response, by copying the following from the Washington (La) Press of last Wednesday, as a complete and crushing reply:

"We are a loss to see what the Des Moines Requister and papers of that sort are driving at in making war on the Administration. What good will it do? What do you aim to do? To restore Govs. Chamberlain and Packard? That is idle. To protect the negroes in the South? Carpet-bag rule never succeeded in protecting them. Grant confessed that the old policy had failed, and that he should have abandoned it. What possible good service can be rendered by inflaming the mind of the Republican party in this State, so soon to meet in convention, by denouscing something that has been done? Hayes has done only what he said in his letter of acceptance should be done in case of his election. Even if milk has been spili, what's the use of crying about it, and ranting and swearing over it? It strikes most Republicans out this way that this factious opposition is futile, ridioulous, and silly.

The Philadelphis Times (Ind. Dem.) has these just comments upon the trifling and unmanly conduct of Samuel J. Tilden and a few other New York politicians in refusing to attend the iste banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce because the President of the United States was invited to attend, and because he did attend. Rudeness like tais is so unworthy the character of a gentleman, and particularly of great leaders, that it will be aiways remembered to the distredit of the sample of commerce on Monday evening next. Rescoe Conkling was little less fortunate in simply saying that he was "compelled to foregother privales." Santor Kernan

Burope tremble before his purple. Had Mr. Hayes been thrust into the Presidency by Vice-President Ferry and Federal bayonets, there would have been good reason for refusing him recognition, because he would have been a revolutionist and a naurper; but, when the nation chose a lawful tribunal to render a lawful judgment between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes, its decision was made the lawful decree of the nation, from which there could be no appeal. Being thus lawfully declared the ruler of the Republic, it would have been a graceful act for, Mr. Tilden to have greeted President Hayes as such when a visitor to Mr. Tilden's home, and there are many of his supporters who will regret that he did not."

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. The Revenue Bill Stirs Up More Angry

The Revenue Bill Stirs Up More Angry
Passions.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Revenue bill—in the amendment to which the House refused to concur—came up on the order of House messages in the Senate this morning. Thereon the Senate Chamber became the theatre of such excitement as attends this bill at every stage, and which stirs up all the bile and bad temper and dirt that is here and hereabouts. But this morning more than the usual stirring up occurred.

So soon as the bill was called, Mr. Krome moved to postpone until Tuesday. Lost—Ayes, 13; nocs, 27.

Mr. Lee moved to recede from the Senate

Mr. Lee moved to leave amendment.

Mr. Krome moved to postpone until 2:30 p. m

Mr. Joslyn moved to amend by making the postponement until the Fourth of July.

Mr. Robinson of Cook, moved the previous question be ordered. Carried—ayes, 27; noes, 3.

Mr. Joslyn's motion was then put and lost—

ayes, 3, noes, 24.

Mr. Krome's motion to postpone until 2:30 p. m. was also lost—ayes, 14; noes, 20. Mr. Krome moved to adjourn until 10:20 Monday. Lost—ayes, 12; noes, 24.
Upon Lee's motion to recede, the first of the

Epon Lee's motion to recease, the first of the Senate amendments was read. It was that providing for the taxation of the "intangible property" of incorporated companies, if any, in excess of the value of the tangible property, which amendment has been repeatedly printed in The Tribuns. Mr. Joslyn asked to have the amendment read

again.

Mr. Robinson, of Cook, objected. The clerk had acted in compliance with the rules. He objected because the demand for second reading was made for delay merely. The amendment was printed and before the Senator who made the demand for the second reading.

the demand for the second reading.

Mr. Joslyn—I don't propose to be gagged in that way. It is my right to have the amendment read. I demand it.

Mr. Robinson—I deny that it is a matter of Mr. Robinson—I deny that is is a matter or right under the circumstances. The demand is not made in good faith. Mr. Joslyn—I say when he says I did not make the demand in good faith he is an in-

The President (Mr. Plumb acting pro tem.) hammered the desk with his gavel, cries of "Order!" and "Sit down!" were raised, and there was a deal more than the ordinary uproar, amidst which Joslyn continued, shouting at the top of his voice-"I say if he says that, he is a dirty dog and a

And in the general turmoil the remainder of

liar."

And in the general turmoll the remainder of the sentence was lost.

Mr. Moderwell—I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to remove this man, who refuses to obey the order of the Chair.

Mr. Joslyn—Let him try it. I tell you I will not be put down.

When the excitement had subsided a little, Mr. Robinson, of Cook, gave notice that he should demand that apology be made, and something was said about taking down the words.

The turmoil subsided a little, when Mr. Joslyn rose and said he desired to apologize to the Senate for the language used. The provocation was small, he confessed, and he wished to withdraw the words. He should not have been provoked at the gentleman from Cook—everybody knew what he (the gentleman from Cook) was.

Mr. Robinson, of Cook—I claim that the apology is insufficient. It was not the apology that was due to the Senate and that was due to himself.

Mr. Joslyn—I apologize to the Senate, not to the gentleman. We can settle our matter outside. And again the President pro tem. rapped Mr. Joslyn down. But the filibustering continued, and at every opportunity Joslyn denounced the "gag" that was put on them by the previous question.

Finally the roll was called on the motion to vious question.

Finally the roll was called on the motion to recede from the "intangible property" amendment, and the Senate by a vote of 11 ayes to 18

The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Davis,
Davis,
Dement,
Hamilton,
Hoderwell,
Hamilton,
Hoderwell,
Hunt,
Plamb,
Whiting—11.

Bash,
Hoener,
Delany,
Kehoe,
Fosdick,
Lee,
Frantz,
McClellan,
Haines,
Horgae,
Herdman,
Haines,
Horgae,
Herdman,
Mr. Robinson, of Cook, later rose and said that, as he had to leave in a few minutes, he wished to say with regard to his own connection with what had occurred, he had not meant to be offensive when he said the demand of the Senator from McHenry was not in "good faith." He referred to the proceedings and said he had not meant anything reflecting upon the honorable intentions of the Senator. But the proceedings were only fillbustering, and he had only meant to object to such tactics.

Mr. Joslyn rose and appologized for his illadvised haste. He admitted that, upon reflection, he had been hasty, and wished to apologize. And he did apologize, and that ended it. He was, anyhow, coming round to apologize to the Senator from Cook, and meant to shake hands and say, "I move to take it all back."

With small variations in the vote, the Senate proceeded to refuse to recede from its amendments, of which there were twenty in all. Throughout the minority exhausted fillbustering tactics, and it was not until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon that, on motion of Mr. Kehoe, a conference committee, consisting of Riddle, Southworth, and Morgan, was appointed.

The question of the correction of the journal of Thursday as to the vote upon the hill ex-

Southworth, and Morgan, was appointed.

ROUSE.

The question of the correction of the journal of Thursday as to the vote upon the bill extending liability of cities and counties upon railroad aid subscriptions came up. This is the bill which, after much filibustering, lobbying, and delay in the roll-call, was declared carried by the bare constitutional majority—77 ayes. But yesterday came Representative Readurn, of Hancock County, whose vote was recorded aye, and filed his written statement that when he was recorded as voting for the bill he was in Chicago. Later in the day Representative Williams rose and said he had voted aye, but that his vote was not recorded. The Speaker this morning ruled that it was the right of every

was recorded as voiting for the bill he was in the content of the

LONGFELLOW'S ITALY.

Poems and Places Treating of Italy.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Longfellow's last volumes of "Poems of Places" are devoted to Italy. Of all the councies in the world, not excepting

Sparta's stoutness, Bethlehem's heart,

Asia's reacer, Athens' art,

Done has had such good poetry written about its

Sparta's stoutness, Bethlehem's heart,
Asia's reacer, Athens' art,—
none has had such good poetry written about it
as Italy. Mr. Longfellow has reached backward
and forward for his selections, levying upon
Homer for what he says of Scylla, and Circe,
and the Island of Calypso,—which our poet
makes to be Sicily, and places Calypso's cave
near Syracuse. The passage about Calypso,
here quoted from Bryant's translation, is in the
fifth book of the Odyssey (lines 55-75), and is
translated by Bryant in twenty-five lines, all
which Mr. Longfellow quotes. But the passage
most descriptive of Sicily in the ancient poets
he does not quote—namely, the lines 710-720
in the first book of Lucretius, where he praises
Empedocles, the philosopher, and magnificently
describes the island of his birth;
Insula quem triquetris terrarum gessit in oris,
Quam finitans circum magnis aniractious aquor,
Ionium glaucis depargit virus ab undis.
This is one of the places where Lucretius
shows the same easy sweep of imagination which
distinguishes Shakspeare among English poets,
—as in the passage from the "Taming of the
Shrew," quoted by Mr. Longtellow apropos of
Padua, where Lucentio says:

Tell me thy mind, for I have Pias left
And am to Padua come: as he that leaves
A shallow plash to plungs him in the deep,
And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst.

Dante among Italian poets had this same natural
magnificence of imagery,—as in the speech of
Francesca of Rimini in Byron's translation (the
best ever made of that passage), which is here
quoted under "Rimini":

The land where I was born sits by the seas
Upon that shore to which the Po descends
With all his followers in search of peace.

What could more grandly describe the flow of a
great river than this? The next best passage
about the Po is the short snatch from Shakspeare's contemporary, Giles Fletcher, beginning:
So down the silver streams Eridan,
On either side banked with a lidy wall.
Whiter than both rides the triumphant swan

speare's contemporary, Giles Fietcher, beginning:

So down the silver streams Eridan,
On either side banked with a kity wall.
Whiter than both rides the triumphant swan
And sings his dirge, and prophesies his fall.
This felicity of expression, so common in Shakspeare's time, is now unattainable, or seemsso, though it has reappeared in Byron (who is much quoted in these volumes), in Tennyson, and in Longfellow himself,—but in a less degree than the Elizabethan poets had it. Byron soars constantly above nearly all the moderns who have written about Italy, and his verses are household words. Among the less familiar parts of Byron, we find here cited the "Chorus of Spirits". In the "Deformed Transformed," which is certainly one of the best proofs of Byron's genius. The song is sung in the air just before the storming of Rome by the Constable of Bourbon, and begins:

"Tis the morn, but dim and dark, Whither shrinks the clouded sun? Is the day indeed begun?
The play in which this song occurs was written in the last verse of Everon's life and were

The play in which this song occurs was written in the last years of Byron's life, and was never finished. It shows very plainly, as does "Manfred," the influence that Goethe and Schiller had exerted over him,—for some of the songs in the "Deformed Transformed" are evidently suggested by the opening songs in Schiller's "William Tell." Another passage in Byron, not so well known as it ought to be, is quoted by Mr. Longfellow under "Ravenna,"—that beautiful close to the third canto of "Don Juan,"—a detestable poem, but full of fine passages:

Sweet hour of twilight!—in the solitude Of the pine forest, and the silent shore Which bounds Ravenna's immemorial wood. Rooted where once the Adrian wave flowed o'er! The best part of this is not quoted, namely, the

Which bounds Ravenna's immemorial wood.
Rooted where once the Adrian wave flowed o'er!
The best part of this is not quoted, namely, the paraphrase of Sappho, and this stanza:
Soft hour! which wakes the wish and melts the heart.
Of those who sail the seas, on the first day
When they from their sweet friends are torn apart;
Or fills with love the pligrim on his way,
As the far bell of resper makes him start,
Seeming to useep the dying day's decay;
Is this a fancy which our reason scorns?
Ah! sweely nothing dies but something mowrns.
Most of this is a translation from Dante, but, it is done so well as to make it Byron's own.
The same fancy has been still more musically uttered by one of our American poets, who might well have been cited in these pages:

As a dewy rose-leaf falling
Loosely in the summer-wind;
Or the twilight fancies calling
For the burled sun behind;
Or on high a vesper bell
Softity tolling day declining.
In the mountains sounding well,
Answer to a heart repining.

This might have been written by Milton or Ben

This might have been written by Milton or Ben Jonson, or even Shakspeare at his best,—with a few changes in the wording to suit the poetic dialect of their time. Yet, as Coleridge said: "Shakspeare stands like a yew-tree in Lorton Vale, which has known so many agos that it belongs to prove."—and his dialect is and always. value, which has known as many ages to mote, "—and his dislect is and always will be modern, in his best passages. Milton has a more learned and classical flavor in the passages quoted about Italy, as, for example, that splendid picture of the embassies coming to ancient Rome:

ing to ancient Rome:
In various babits, on the Appian road,
Or on the Emilian: some from farthest sonth,
Syene, and where the shadow both-way falls,
Meroe, Kilotic isle; and more to west,
The realm of Bocchus to the Black-moor sea:
From the Asian Kings, and Parthian among th
From India and the golden Cheronese,
And atmost Indian isle Taproball,
Dusk faces with white silken turban averathed. From Spenser there is quoted a part of his translation of Bellay's "Ruins of Rome," but not the best lines, which are:

Rome living was the world's sole ornament,
And dead, is now the world's sole moniment.

And dead, is now the world's sole monliment,
In an original poem of Spenser's—the "Ruins of
Time"—he returns to to the subject and says:
And where is that great seven headed beast,
That made all nations vassals of her pride
To fail at her feet at her beheast,
And on the neck of all the world did ride?
Where doth she all that wondrous wealth now
hide?
With her own weight down pressed, now she lies,
And by her heapes her hugeness testifies.
Many of the poems in Mr. Longfellow's book
are translations from Virgil, Horace, Catullus,
Lucan, Claudian, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio,
and later Italian poets.

Forty Million Hens.

Pull-Mall Gasette

According to statistics given by one of the French papers, France supports at the present time no fewer than 40,000,000 hens, representing, at an estimated average value of 2 francs and 50 centimes each, 100,000,000 francs. These 40,000,000 hens give birth annually to 100,000,000 chickens, of which it is found expedient to put aside10,000,000 each year for productive purposes. Accidents and disease again reduce the number of chickens destined for consumption to 80,000,000, which, putting their average value at 1 franc 50 centimes apeice, may be estimated as worth 120,000,000 francs. To these figures must be added the future value due to capons and fat pullets, which may be stated as 6,000,000 francs.

A Doomed Town.

Fulton (Mo.) Telagraph.

We learn that Cedar City, in this county, is in a hapless condition. All hope of saving the town has been abandoned, and the people are moving out. All the bonses that could be moved are being pushed-back toward the hills. The depot will also be moved. Quite a number of convicts are at work to stop the ravages of the river, but their labors are hardly sufficient to accomplish so difficult a task. Capt. Eads, the great engineer, has visited the place, and recommends deep spling as the only thing that can passibly stop the washing away of the lands threatened now with speedy destruction.

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SUBURBAN BEAL ESTATE. POR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; chespest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train slussely on. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasselle-st., Room 4. POR SALE—OR RENT—THERE ARE STILL SOME I more of these beautiful lois and houses at LaGrange, on the first high ground west of the city, for sale on terms to suit the purchaser. Houses to rent from \$5 to \$20 per month. Property shown free. F. D. COSSITT, or C. C. LAY, 71 Washington-ss.

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CO. 8, 23 West Randoigh-st. Miscolishnooms.

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organ tell us what the Michigan state would advise, and how he would proc

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MONDAY, MAY 21, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were generally dull and weak Satarday. Mess pork closed 15-6 17% per bri lewer, at \$14.05@14.07% for June and \$14.17% per bri lewer, at \$14.05@14.07% for June and \$14.17% per bri lewer, at \$12.05@14.07% for June and \$14.17% per bri lewer, at \$1.05 for Juny. Lard closed \$2.7% per 10 lbs lewer, at \$2.05 for June and \$9.35 for June. Bright were quiet, at \$1.07 per gallon. Lake freights were quiet, at \$2.50 corn to Buffato. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed 5c lower, at \$1.60% cash and \$1.61% seller sune. Corn closed 2c lower, at 49% cash and 50c for June. Oats closed 1½ clower, at 41c cash and 41½ for June. Rye was quiet, at \$3.50@5.50. Sheep were nominal, at \$4.00@6.25. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106.87% in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange Saturday closed at 961@961.

The British Consul at Rustchuk has in conflict with the Turks concerning the rean American missionary. The Consul inter fered vigorously in behalf of the missiona ry-so vigorously, it is said, that he struck an insolent Turkish official. Hope he knocked him down and blacked his eye.

Already the wholesale removal of officials in sympathy with the Republican majority of the Assembly has been begun by the new French Cabinet. An order has been prothe transition of the state of and alarm by Germany, and it has been found necessary to hasten the return to Berlin of the French Ambassador, in order Cabinet will not interrupt the peaceful for-eign policy of its predecessor. It is certain that no assurance of this kind will allay the unessiness which is felt in Germany on account of the sudden accession to power of the Clericalists and Ultramontanes.

ing are, as a rule, very favorable. Wet weather has delayed the corn-planting somethat already put in, and replanting will be mry to a considerable extent; but, on her hand, winter and spring wheat and grass never looked better, and everything is favorable to an exceptionally heavy crop all THE TRIBUNE are obtained directly from the farmers themselves a fact necessary to the nce of the reader when he is confused by conflicting and contradictory accounts which have been palmed off upon unaophis-ticated correspondents who derive their knowledge of the condition of the crops chiefly from what they see and hear on the

To offset a dispatch by way of Constanti-nople, giving the details of a small engage-ment near Sukum-Kaleh, in which the Turks were victorious, an official account is re-ceived of an important Russian success at Ardahan, a strongly fortified town about midway between Kars and Batoum. The offi-cial report of Gen. MELIKOFF, sent to the Grand Duke MICHAEL, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Caucasus, recites the splended assault by the Russian regiments upon the fortifications after the artillery had already prepared the way by making a breach in the walls. The Turks fled, leaving the town and its defenses, and large stores of provisions and ammunition, in the hands of the victors. The capture of Ardahan is of great importance to the Russian plan of operations in Armenia, as it removes one serious obstacle to the advance of that wing of the army operating to the north-ward of Kars in the direction of Erzeroum and Trobizond.

While his countrymen at home are engaged in the attempt to lighten the terrible inflictions suffered by the Christians in Turkey, a Russian in Paris, M. Paul Jarlock-korr by name, has undertaken to lighten the world at large by the invention of an electric candle, an account of which, copied from the London Times, is printed this morning in another column. The English press generally prophesy great results from the invention, which promises to supplant gas almost wholly as an illuminator of streets and the interior of large buildings. The material of which the candle is made is a secret, but it is known that "kaolin," the elay from which hard china is made, enters largely into the compound. Nothing is said of the relative cost, but from the very important fact that fifty brilliant candles can be lighted from one ordinary electric battery it is to be supposed that economy is one of the valuable features of M. Jarlochkoff's great invention.

Something like 200,000 people in the

Something like 200,000 people in the West Division on Saturday evening were driven from the cool air of their porches

o death. Mayor HEATH and Dr. D'WOLD must attend to this matter; for them to per-mit another summer of the Bridgeport stink would be a neglect of duty which the people would not forgive or overlook. The public tience is weary, and something must be

VETOING APPROPRIATIONS. The Governor of the State of New York has given a memorable illustration of the wisdom and excellence of the power vested in him by the new Constitution of that State, and which is not we believe vested in the Governor of any other State in the Union. This power is the right to veto any items of appropriation bills without vetoing the whole bill. The wisdom and efficacy of the law were strongly shown in the instance of the veto of Gov. Robinson. The New of the veto of Gov. Robinson. The New York amended Constitution was framed after the new Constitution of Illinois had been adopted and put in operation. The New York Convention adopted many of the new reform provisions of the Illinois Constitution, especially that one prohibiting special legislation. This left open for abuse by the Legislature the appropriation bills only. In the meantime, Mr. Tuler, when Corporation Counsel of Chicago, preporation Counsel of Chicago, prepared a law known as the "Mayor's in which he incorporated a provision authorizing the Mayor of a city to veto any of the items in an appropriation ordinance without vetoing the whole ordinance. The Legislature of Illinois passed this law, and within a year this pow exercised by the Mayor of Chicago. It was a salutary law. The practice had been for the Common Council to load down the appropriation ordinance with all manner of jobs, and, posponing final action until the last hours, left the Mayor no alternative but to approve the ordinance, or, vetoing it, defeat all the appropriations for the year. Some members of the New York Convention, attracted by the comments in the papers on this law, applied for and obtained copies of the Mayor's bill. The result was the incorporation of the principle of that law in the Constitution of New York with reference to the veto by the Governor of items in the appropriations passed by the Legislature Experience has shown that such a provision in the Constitution of this State would have been a wise measure.

The Governor of New York returned th annual appropriation bill with his disapproval or veto of numerous items, amounting in the aggregate to a million and a half of dollars. These items embraced appropriations for a variety of subjects: 1. A large num-ber of private claims. 2. A large number of improvements, ranging from \$500 to \$20, 000, for bridges, roads, and repairs, properly chargeable to the local communities. 3. Wild and extravagant appropriations for State "institutions," homes, asylums, for new and enlarged buildings, and for furniture. 4. An appropriation for the new State-House. The third and fourth class of items will be understood in this State, where the present Legislature has even exceeded the action of the Legislature of New York. The Governor, in his message, takes up each iten in order, and briefly gives his reasons for

in order, and briefly gives his reasons for disapproving it. Here is an example:

"For the construction of the centre building, for plumbing, water and sewer connections and water boiler, for steam-heating apparatus and connections, for lowering boiler-room, setting boilers with connections and building coal vaults, for brick-draining, pavement around buildings, for food-car, tramway, and hoisting-lift, and for deficiencies and extras pertaining to the several contracts, the sum of one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars."

This item is objected to and not approved for the reasons given for the disapproval of the appropriation to the Willard Asylnm, for new buildings, and for the further reason that the expenditures upon the asylum at Poughkeepsle have been lavish and extravagant, to a degree nowhere equaled except in the new Capitol. There is, moreover, a large amount of previous appropriations unexpended, and with this the managers can go Through another year with more case than the people can pay additional taxes for a building and furniture so expensive that the immates cost

This item, which is one of several, reads wondrous like some of those voted by the Illinois Legislature, and which, if the power ing substantially the same reasons given by the Governor of New York.

New York, has, like Illinois, a State Capitol, which, after the expenditure thereon of nearly twice the amount originally estimated, remains unfinished, and turns on to be a fraud both in design and execution In vetoing the appropriation of another million of dollars for this work, the Governor says :

The new Capitol is a great public calamity. its commencement, the people of the State were neutred that it would be completed for \$4,000,000. There have already been expended upon it \$7,723, 695.16. No reliance can be placed on any esti-mate which can be obtained as to the cost of completing it. There is no probability that it can be fully finished according to the original plans to less than from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. less than from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. If
the taxpayers of the State had not been deceived,
if they had supposed that the whole expenditure
would reach what it has already reached, it is not
likely that they would ever have permitted the
commencement of the work. It is without a parallel for extravagance and folly. It covers more
than three acres of ground. Its proportions are
enormous. It is more than double the size needed
for a Capitol. At every step of its progress one
idea has held supreme control, which was to make
its exterior a great and magnifecent architectural
display, which should daze the eyes of all beholders, without the least regard to the interior arrangements for practical use.

ers, without the least regard to the interior arrangements for practical use.

The new Capitol, like all the other public buildings upon which the State has recently expended such extravagant amounts of money, was the outgrowth of a victions system of finance and of the folly and madness which accompanied it. The inevitable disasters which always come of such folliers are now upon us to full force, and are extravaged. lies are now upon us in full force, and are everywhere felt with crushing effects. They admonish us if we proceed at all to do it with moderation. It is surely no time to increase appropriations when the power to pay lazes is so greatly diminished. Yet, on examination of the supply bill, it will be found that in this period of Anancial embarrassment, the appropriations for all the public buildings, and consequently the taxes to be levied for them, are very largely in advance of those of the preceding year. It is surely time to pause in this career. All prudent business men in the management of their own affairs move more slowly, and thousands are unable to move at all under present circumstances.

There is much in these comments of the Governor of New York upon the Albany

Governor of New York upon the Albany State-House which has a strong application to the condition of things at Springfield. The present Legislature of Illinois has ap-propriated a million of dollars more for propriated a million of dollars more for general purposes that the last Legislature did, and that was a recklessly extravagant body. Never was it more difficult than now body. Never was it more difficult than now for taxpayers to find money with which to pay taxes; rents, incomes, wages, and prices for all commodities are so low that taxation is intensified. Yet the Legislature, disregarding all this, has gone on appropriat-ing increased sums for new charity buildings and homes, and creating new offices and

the offices of State-House Commissioners, though it is confessed they have ignorantly, oulpably, and blindly violated the law, ex-pended the three millions and a half of dol-

made an abortion of the State-House. Like hat at Albany, it may be said that the Illithat at Albany, it may be said that the Illinois State Capitol is a public calamity. When the people come to vote on the bill making additional appropriations for the State-House, they will probably postpone the investment of any more money thereon, content with the present loss, until such time as the standard of official insegrity shall become more elevated, and men can be found who will be choice there there was no the appendix. faithful to their trust, even in the expend ture of public money.

THE POSITION OF SERVIA While the other principalities of European Turkey seem destined to be involved upon one side or the other in the pending war, Servia is more fortunate. Although the army is still on a war footing and Gen. Ormerics has resumed command on the Drina, where he was so severely handled by the Turks last summer, the position of the army is only that of observation,—a position, by the way, for which the Servian army is better qualified than for shalling. the way, for which the Servian army is bet-ter qualified than for fighting. A dispatch in our last issue says the Austrian Govern-ment has received simultaneously from St. Petersburg and Belgrade a formal assurance that Servia will not take any part in the war, and that the Prince MILAN will not go to meet the Czar when he reacher the front. The Memorial Diplo of May 5 throws some valuable light upo this point. It says: "It now seems as if the war between Turkey and Russia would not be carried into Servian territory. Aus tria's policy of neutrality is limited by cer-tain conditions, touching the vital interests of that monarchy, and one of these is the neutrality of Servia. The Russian Governm which has every interest in the attitude o Austria, busied itself the day after the Conference at Constantinople in engaging Servia to make peace promptly with the Porte, and it judges it useful now to observe an analogous attitude in what concerns the military operations of its armies. The entry ian troops into Servia would provoke the entry of the Ottoman forces. The pos sibility of such events as these, which would oblige the Cabinet of Vienna to depart from its role of spectator, has been made by it the subject of appropriate representations to the two belligerents. The Sultan has agreed to renounce any occupation of Servian ter-ritory, provided the Czar would do the same. To this demand the Cabinet of St. Peters burg has yielded, and hence all danger of conflict in that direction may be considered dissipated. For all that, it is certain that if Servia should show the least desire to enter the lists, an Austro-Hungarian corps would cross the Danube and occupy the principality." As this statement exactly tallies with the action of Servia, as indicated in the dispatches in our last issue It may be accepted as correct that she will take no part in the war so long as her territory is not occupied by the respective com-batants, although there is nothing that bars

nterests are endangered. By reference to the map it will be observed that an occupation of Servia is not essential to the Russian programme, even if they wish to cross the Danube so as to turn the Balkan Mountains. A strip of Turkish territory, of which Widdin is the commanding point, lies along the Danube as it deflects towards Servia, where the facilities for crossing are just as available as further up the river towards the Iron Gate. The Rus sians, however, seem to be in no hurry about crossing. They are determined not to make a misstep by sending a column across only to be cut off, or to transfer troops to the south bank to subsist themselves with com-munications closed. Munitions of war and supplies must be brought up, for, after they are over the Danube, they are out of the country of railroads, and supplies must be carted. The Turks, meanwhile, though acting on the defensive, are strained to the are at no more expense in their present position than they were when they crossed the Pruth, having the resources of Roumania as well as their own to rely upon. The Fabis policy of the Russians is almost as disastrous to the Turks as defeat in the field. And yet, when it is considered that it is less than four weeks since they crossed the frontier, and that they now occupy the whol north bank of the Danube from its mouth Servia, with their headquarters in the Roumanian Capital, it will be seen they have moved with amazing celerity.

Austria from an occupation at any time her

MALICIOUS FAULT-FINDERS.

ZACE CHANDLER'S personal organ, the De-troit Post, joins with the other machine organs of disappointed office-seekers in making the Kemper County (Mississippi) murder the pretext for dishonestly and meanly misrepresenting the President's Southern policy, and demanding that "the United States Government shall protect its loyal citizens against political assassination. Were there any genuine sympathy among this entire crew for the man who was shot almost to death, for the boy of 13 who was killed outright, and for the heroic girl who has since died from the wounds she received while clinging around her father's neck, they would not hasten to make the massacre the occasion for manufacturing some new political capital against the President. They would join THE THIBUNE and the decent people both North and South in shoving Gov. STONE and the authorities of Mississippi into prompt efforts to punish the mur derers, and they would help arouse a public sense of indignation throughout the land that would compel the State Government of Mississippi to protect its citizens, enforce inal laws, and bring its outlaws and ruffians to speedy justice. But Zacr CAANDLER's organ and the class of machine malignants with which it is associated regard the murder in no other light than an occasion for denouncing an Administration which has been wise enough to dispense with

Will ZACH CHANDLER'S organ, in demanding that "the United States Government shall protect its loyal citizens against polit-ical assassination," explain what President Granz would have done in this case if he were still President, and if Zach Chandles were still at his elbow as chief counselor in Southern affairs? Would GRANT and CHAND-LER march the United States troops into Kemper County to scour the country to apprehend the fugitive assassins? What did Grant and Chandles do in the case of mur-Grant and Chandles do in the case of niur-ders in Mississippi during the six years of carpet-bag rule to bring political criminals to justice? But especially what did they do during the last two years and after the State of Mississippi had passed into the hands of the Democrats? There were murders then,—plenty of them,—and all political murders. Did the United States Government, under the administration of GRANT and CHANDLER, step in to arrest, try, and punish the murderers or check the outrages?

Did CHANDLER instruct GRANT what might be done in this direction? Would CHANDLER he were running the Government.
Having stated what Zaon Chandlen would

do to carry out the demands of his organ, will that organ further explain under what section of the Constitution or what statute of the United States President HAYES can interfere to punish the Kemper County murderers? There is not the slightest doubt in the world that, if the authori sissippi fail to bring these outlaws to justice. President Haves will be glad to take the matter in hand, if there is any legal authority for his doing it. Have the Federal District Courts and Grand Juries jurisdiction of mur-ders growing out of political quarrels com-mitted in Mississippi or Michigan, Maryland or Massachusetts, for instance? Is there anything in the Constitution or laws of the United States which authorizes the General Government to proceed to punish local crime in Mississippi which would not warrant its interference for the same purpose in Michigan? There may have been murders in Michigan that have grown out of political feuds or dissensions, and also murders that have gone unpunished. There certainly have been such cases in other Northern States. Now, suppose a partisan of Zach Chandler's should be murdered by a gang of his opponents in some back county of Michigan, and the assassins were not brought to justice under the laws of the State, will Zach Chandlen's organ state under what law President HAYES could order the United States Marshals and Federal troops to take the Michigan murder in hand and hang the offenders? If not in Michigan, then what law authorizes the President's in erference in Mississippi? . Zach Chandler's organ must answer this explicitly, and point out to President Haves what he can lawfully do, or else cease to howl and snarl at what he is not doing. If Gov. Stone should make an effort to capture the assassins, and the State authority should be success fully resisted, then he might (in the abso of the Legislature) call upon the President to enable him with the strong arm of th Government to overcome that local resistance, and that strong arm would be reached out very quickly. But, without such invitation, what can President HAYES do? The Enforcement acts have been construed by the Supreme Court to apply only to such political crimes as have been committed against freedmen, because they are the wards of the ation and owe their freedom and political rights to the National Government. But all he parties in the Kemper County affair were whites, and natives at that, and, never having been slaves, were not emancipated, were not wards of the nation, and therefore the Ku-Klux laws did not apply to their cases. Such is the substance of the decision of the Supreme Court, rendered within a year or two. Now, let some of the Implacables say

do, or hold their peace as to President HAYES' Southern policy. SPECIE PAYMENTS. In canvassing the circumstances and condi-tion of the country and the credit of the nation, with reference to the practical estabishment of a uniform value for the various forms of national currency, the Secretary of the Treasury recognizes the once extended and even now strong popular objection to the retirement of the legal-tender paper money. The popular delusion on this subect which a few years ago demande d an un imited issue of notes, the abandonment of all promise to pay or redeem them, and the general exclusion of metallic currency, has largely yielded to the discussions of the question. The introduction of silver into circulation, even in limited quantities, had the effect of overturning much of the devotion to the irredeemable paper currency, while the advance of greenbacks themselves 96 cents in gold ill of assuming that any calamity would follow their advance to par.

The general welfare of the nation and any

what the General Government may lawfully

general return to prosperous trade and produc-tion, and any general resumption and permanent increase of our export trade, neces sitate that our commerce, foreign and domestic, shall be conducted on a uniform tandard of value. To accomplish this end without any disturbance of interests is of course the object of good government, and to that end there should be general direction

We will not assume that there are any in telligent men who now deny that it would be better that the greenback was worth 100 cents on the dollar in gold. The greenbacks have within a year or two advanced from 85 ents to 95 cents on the dollar. The addiional four or five cents in their value would work no evil but do incalculable good. It would remove the element of uncertainty from our currency, and bring all the gold into circulation to reinforce the paper money. While the desirability of such a result may be conceded, there is a widespread difference of opinion as to the means best adapted to bring about that result. The strong objection to the contraction of the currency dates back to the time when greenbacks were worth but 60 to 70 cents on the dollar, and it was argued, and with great force and plausibility, that the withdrawal of the greenbacks would compel the payment of all existing debts in coin, increasing the obligation of all debt to that extent. This obection has been mitigated; greenbacks have gradually increased in value until the margin between them and the metallic currency night disappear in a week or month, with ut scarcely noticing it or any serious disrbance of contracts. The objection to providing for a Governmental redemption of reenbacks has never apart from the increase of their value to par with gold-had any rational foundation. Greenbacks have always had a gold redemption,—not by the Government, but by the brokers. They would have no purchasing value whatever were it not that they were exchangeable for such gold as the brokers would give for them. Though nominally we have done business on the paper standard, we have, in fact, based all our transactions on the amount of gold which could be got for greenbacks. In California, Oregon, Nevada, and the Pacific Territories, the greenback has never been reckoned par money, but has always been taken in busi ness at its gold value only, according to the quotations from day to day of the brok-ers. In the same way greenbacks have cir-culated in all the Canadian provinces at their discount value in gold, and in all the cities in Europe they can be exchanged for coin at their value in gold. At home, their purchasing power has been limited to their

value in gold.

The great evil of all this has been that this gold value of the greenbacks has been fluctuating, often varying 5 to 10 per cent in a day or week, and all transactions and prices were burdened with a margin to cover these pos-

instruct Grant what to do now? Let his greenback by the Government would only be to substitute a permanent rate of incents on the dollar at which the notes con be exchanged, for the varying discount rates which have existed from the first which the

rokers have paid for them. We have now ceased to export gold and silver, or, in other words, our receipts of these metals are greater than our shipments. We have over \$150,000,000 of idle gold in We have over \$150,000,000 or inle gold in the country, and the amount is increasing. Our exports of domestic produce so largely exceed our imports that we are not called on to export coin to settle balances. Our mines produce of the two metals \$100,000,000 a year. The advance of the greenback to par in gold would liberate from idleness the entire gold accumulated and received from the mines, and throw it into circulation as currency. The remonetization of the silver dol-lar would advance that coin to the value of the gold, and the nation would have a metallic currency in addition to the paper to an enjoyed or experienced in this country. Never were the circumstances and conditions of the United States so favorable for the immediate restoration of the whole currency of the country to a uniform value, and plenty of it. The problem the Secretary of the Treasury is trying to solve is, the best and easiest method of raising the greenbacks four or five cents more in value, and holding them there at the gold level, in order that the product of our mines may enter into circulation as money alongside of the paper currency, which cannot be the case while the soft noney has less purchasing power than the hard. The cheaper currency always drives out the more valuable. The country generally is inclining to the udgment that the sooner the greenbacks and he coin have an equality of value the sooner and more permanent will be the recovery of mmercial prosperity. THE MEXICAN SCHEME.

The sensational rumors about Mexican in-trigues have now resolved themselves into he statement that there is a proposition the annexation of the porthern Mexican States, and the assumption of the Mexican bonded debt as the price,—the bonds being largely owned in this country with small prospect of payment in their present form. Good Lord, deliver us from any such infliction. If necessary to do one or the other, would be better for the Government to assume the debt without the territory than the territory and inhabitants with the debt. Any scheme of annexation would naturally in clude the five northern States. - Tamanlina Nuevo Leon, Cohahula, Chihuahua, and Sonora, and the peninsula of Lower California, which would otherwise be cut of altogether from its Government. Now these States are of the sam general character as Arizona and New Mex-ico, and are inhabited by the worst specimens of the Mexican Greaser. Sconer or later, annexation, would contemplate their recognition as States of the Union, which would add twelve " Rotten-Borough tors to the present number, and locate the balance of political power in the hands of the most degraded set of people that inhabit the American Continent. The six new States would be as follows:

140,000 178,872 98,397 181,668 109,388 30,000 onora Six new States, with twelve new United States Senators, and each State having a population of from one-fifth to one-third as many people as Cook County, and a terri

torial area corresponding to the smallest of the present American States, is not a cheer-ful political prospect from any point of view. With arid land and a class of inhabitants that are not much better than outlaws, the prospect becomes still less flattering. The United States Government has now embarrassments and trials enough without adding district and a people that will make the balance of political power a mere matter of barter and sale, to which the Mexican Greasers would quickly reduce it; territory that would be a waste; people whom i would be hard to civilize; and a debt for which there would be no value received The less said about any such scheme as this the better it will be for the country.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.

To the Relitor of The Tribune.

Chicago, May 19.—The Thibune, in its issue of Friday, May 11, reprinted an article from the Philadelphia Telegraph giving a brief outline of the history of Russia, in which the following statement is made: "In 1613 Michael Romanoff, a descendant in the female line of the house Rurik, was placed upon the throne. From him the present ruling dynasty is directly descended." All information regarding the actors in the present Eassern complication being just now eagerly sought, it is important that such information should be accurate. I wish to call the attention of your readers to an error in the article quoted. The reigning house of Russia is not the house Romanoff, which became extinct in 1702 in the person of Elizabeth, but the house Holstein-Gottory,—the present Cast being unerly a descendant in the female line of the house Romanoff. The dynastical change which placed the house Holstein-Gottory which became extinct in 1702 in the person of Elizabeth, but the house Romanoff. The dynastical change which placed the house Holstein-Gottory which become as sister of Elizabeth, the daughter of Peres the Great, and, though therefore a descendant in female line of the house Romanoff, neither he nor his succession to the throne marks the accession of his own house, that of Holstein-Gottory, which has continued to reign uninterruptedly since. By giving space to these line of descent has been deverged. THE IMPERIAL PAMILY OF RUSSIA.

Constant Reader.

Our correspondent is correct, except that the line of descent has been unbroken, though the German blood has been largely introduced. The first ruler in Russia taking the title of Czar, was Ivan, or John III., who reigned as Grand Duke and Czar from 1462 to 1805. He was of the house of Rurik. He married Sophia Paleologus, a Princess of the last Christian Imperial family that had reigned at Constantinople, and was a daughter of John Paleologus, who was killed at the capture of the city by the who was killed at the capture of the city by th who was killed at the capture of the city by the Turks in 1453. On account of this marriage he adopted the double-headed eagle as his standard, thus showing even at that time a claim by Russia to the old Greek Empire as against the Turks. Ivan IV., who reigned from 1538 to 1584, married ANASTASIA ROMANOFF, and had 1584, married Anastasia Romanoff, and had one son, Feddore, who died in 1598 without children, and was the last male of the Rueix family. An usurper, Goddorwif, ruled for seven years, and was deposed. In 1610 Labislas, of Poland, was elected to the throne, and abdicated in 1613. In the meantime Nikita Romanoff, a brother of Anastasia, had married the Princess of Susdal, a remote branch of the house of Rueix, and their grandson, Michael Fraddormire. a remote branch of the house of Rurik, and their grandson, Michael Feodorovitz, was in 1613 elected to the vacant throne. In 1725 Peter the Great was succeeded in order by Catherente II., his widow, by his grandson Peter II., his niece Anne, his nephew Ivan V., and his daughter Elizabeth. These leaving no children to inherit, the succession fell to Peter, the son of Anne, daughter of Peter the Great, who had married Charles Frederick, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. Prince Charles was the nephew of Charles XII. of Sweden, and a remote descendant of the Kings of Denmark. Peter III., the son of this marriage, married Catherens, a Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, in Upper Baxony. The family, then, are German by both the paternal and maternal ancestry of Peter and Catherens, Of the subsequent Emperors, Paul I. had two German wives; Nicholas I. married a Russian Princess; and the present Emperor, Alexander II., married a Princess of Hesse. Discardpaternity of CATHERINE'S SON, PAUL, the is German, and the blood of the Roman may be said to be extinct; nevertheless direct line of descent has not been broken.

CHICAGO, May 19.—You would oblige ma garians by answering us the following qu (1) Do you think, if Austria and England enlangled and designed (1) Do you think, if Austria and England will get entangled and declare war against Russia, that Hungary will make an effort to struggle for her independence? There will be no help to Austria, and like as in 1840 the Hungarians would conquer the Austrians. (2) Will Poland try to make an insurrection and put up a Kingdom again, which was so miserably demolished at the end of the last century? (3) Would the United States of America assist Hungary and Poland in their struggles? There is for both countries at present a better chance than they ever may get. Do you think, as WILLIAM H. BOKER, "the American Minister to Russia," states, that the Emperor WILLIAM said he will declare war upon France as soon as England will be at war? By answering these questions you would oblige Ortoor Lajos.

(1) As Hungary secured her independence by the decree of December, 1807, we do not perceive what independence she could now struggle for, or has yet sto gain. The Austrian Monarchy was divided at that time, and Hungary secured her own Parliament, which sits in Pesth, her Capital. She has her own Ministry, makes her own laws in her own language, levies her own

own laws in her own language, levies her own taxes and spends them to suit herself. The Emperor of Austria is only King of Hungary, and is obliged to obey the Hungarian Constitu-tion and laws. There is only an alliance, not a union, existing between the two nations. Austria, which is German and Sclave, does not want to go to war with Russia; the Magyars of Hunsto go to war with Russia; the Magyars of Hun-gary do, because they sympathize with the Turks, whom they claim to be cousins by blood and descent, and at the same time they hate the Russians. The Sclavic population of the Kingdom of Hungary number about one-third of the whole, or five and a half millions, and their sympathies are with the Russians, because they are of the same race and many of the same religion. (2) A portion of the Poles, if they sawafair chance, would undoubt-edly try to make an insurrection, and set up edly try to make an insurrection, and set up again the Polish Kingdom; but there does not occurring, as the country is covered with Russian forts and troops, and many of the Polish peasants have become land-owners and reconciled to the Russian Government. (3) The United States will interfere in no foreign complications. The fixed policy of this country is now The fixed policy of this country is non-intervention. No political sentiment is stronger with Americans than to keep out of all entangling alliances. It may be quite safely stated that the United States will not aid either lungary or Poland to fight the Russians or palp the Turks.

The work of redeeming the fractional currency and replacing it with silver change was begun by the Government about a vear ago. At first it went on rapidly. The mints could not turn out silver change enough for the demand. After \$10,000,000 had been issued, the fractional notes became scarce and came in slowly. The Government then offered to exchange silver for greenbacks at par; and since then silver has been thrown into circulation quite freely, until now there is not far from \$30,000,000 of it issued. But there are yet \$23,000,000 of frac-tionals unredeemed, and they have almost ceased to be presented for redemption,—only \$50,000 or \$60,000 a week being now presented to exchange for silver. The Hawkeye thus redices over the transformation of the fraction urrency into silver:

joices over the transformation of the fractional currency into silver:

Yes, the little postals, with the grave visages of WALKER, FESSENDEN, MCCULLOCH, and other Secretaries, have melted away, \$22,000,000 strong, from brown-paper five up to 50-cent pieces, in all forms of decay; and the pocketbooks which knew the fithy, greasy, and razged little wretches shall know them no more forever. Who does not recall divers controversies over them at the grocer's counter, the butcher's block, the market-woman's stall, and the orange-girl's basketh—how the postal, razged and unsurably as the beggar Lazants at the rich man's gate, was held up suspiciously 'twixt thumb and finger; and narrowly scrutinized, under a fasilade of uncomplimentary comarks like these: "That looks like a counterfeit; "'' if don't think I could pass this thing; "'' See if you haven't got some other change about you, "—the dispute often terminating in ambiguous hints that the postal was quite as genuine as the butter for which it was offered, and every bit as greasy; or, that it wasn't a bit staller than the beef, or the cucumbers, or theoranges. Perchance those fractional disputes, trivial as they may seem, have broken off market friendships and custom of long standing, and caused many a market-woman's temper to become as sour as one of her lemons. Or, if the butcher has taken for a tender and juicy steak a villainous-looking 50-cent piece which he could not work off again, how he remembered the loss whenever the customer who passed it returned to his stall; and how he cheated ever after in light weight to make good his oid loss. Truly, the fractional shin-plasters have much evil to answer for.

But we have got in their stead bright, elem, and sightly silver coinage, from the mines of Nevada and Utah, with a treesed eagle on one side But we have got in their stead bright, elean, and sightly silver coinage, from the mines of Nevada and Utah, with a tressed eagle on one side sprawling on arridiron, as though the fowl was about to be broiled for the breakfast of the young woman who sits on the other side in her night-gown, with a billiard-cue in her hand, taking an observation of the stars, which gird her in a ceiestial semi-circle. It is a beautiful coinage, adorning the pocket-books which they quickly cut to pieces on their sharp edges. The cloud of \$22,000,000 postal currency is rolled up, and we shall not see it unfold again; but the eye is dazzled with its silver lining.

The question is whether it is negligence or the part of a guest at a hotel to go to bed with out locking his door, while leaving on his dress-ing-table a watch worth \$260, three rings,—one diamond,-\$25 in money, and a case of in struments. Such was the question which the Lord Chief Baron had to decide in one of the English courts a few weeks ago, "sitting alone in bane, and unable therefore to confirm or modify his own views by comparison with those of any judicial colleague." Says the Pall-Mall Constitution

of any judicial colleague." Says the Pall-Mall Gazette:

It is satisfactory, however, to find that the learned Judge was able to arrive at a confident conclusion on the two questions before him,—one of which was of a more strictly legal character than the question of negligence,—indeed, he found himself at the close of the argument "quite unable to entertain a doubt on either point." The hotel-keeper had exhibited in the vestibule of the hotel the usual notice restricting his liability to £30, under the Act 26 and 27 Vict., c. 41; but the plaintiff had not seen it, and it was found on inspection at the trial that the word "act" had been omitted, so as to represent the defendant as liable for the whole amount of loss in the case of "default and negligence" only, and not in case of "illful act resulting in such loss; and this the Lord Chief Baron held to be fatal to the defendant's plea in limitation of his liability; inasmuch as he had not conformed to the directions of the act by giving correct notice of its provisions. On the point of negligence sir Firznor Kell.; "o opinion was equally decided. Looking at the practice of the generality of people, at the excuse alleged by the defendant-his fear of fire—for not taking the precaution alleged to be incumbent upon him, and at other considerations set forth in the judgment, the Lord Chief Baron thought that it would be mischlevous to hold that there is any duty imposed upon a man to lock the door. There was, therefore, in his opinion, no contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, and the verdict in his favor—for the opinion, no contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, and the verdict in his favor—for the whole value of the goods stolen—was upheld. This decision, it will be seen, is one of very great im-portance to all hotel-keepers and to their custom-ers.

There are abundant appearances of an early There are abundant appearances of an early split in the Democratic party of Texas. Says the Austin (Tex.) Daily Leader of the 11th inst.:

Notice is already given to Hancock, Texackmorron, and Culmerrons, and their adherents, that henceforth they will have to occup back seats in the Democratic temple. These three men are especially obnoxious to the moss-backs. They have committed the unpardonable sin which cannot be forgiven. To love country more than party is a crime so black, according to the ethics of Bourcoonism, that he who commits it is with them politically damned. Whether Messrs. Culmerron, Thockmorron, and Hancock intend to tamely submit to this proposed estracism, remains to be seen. We are gird to believe that the day of Bourbon rule in Texas is rapidly passing away. Our State is fast falling ap with a new class of people, and soon we may hope to see the moss-backed Bourbons who have so long kept our State in the background, who have entailed or the people an almost unbearable burden of taxation, who retard immigration to our borders, and who are standing in the way of its advancement, buried forever under the march of progress and intelligence. We hall this war make by Bourbons on the conservative and liberal men of the Democratic party as an augury of good for the future. The day is fast dawning when the conservative, liberal, progressive people of the State will unite in one party under the banner of the Union, local self-government, reform of the administration of our affairs,—ioosal, State, and National,—aid for the development of all our great resources, and a public-school system that will guarantee a sound education to all our children.

are now competing in New one which makes the best n the most votes, and there is alread ed seal for particular. the most votes, and there is already an ed seal for purification all around. The licen well says, in the editorial from who above extract is taken. "The price of eascendency in a Republic is continual proson it urges in New Orleans a better as Post-Office, Customa, and Internal aservice. This is the right spirit. Let ut test go on and wax hot, so long as it is brood behaviors.

ndent who has rece A correspondent who has received from Russia states several the

from Russia states several thing others:

The Emperor, like his father, tabbadiy. His cheeks are sunken and his dull; his carriage has lost much of its father, the badiy. His cheeks are sunken and his dignity; he is prematurely aged. The caused by hard work as much as by anne works now as hard as, or perhaps harder of his Ministers. Every morning he takes his walk on the Paince Quay at 6, that hour until 9 at night, with the eze one hour for eating, he is at work in his lerie. He has been driven to warlies by the Darty powerful in Russia politic financially. The numerical majority far peace have no voice. The prime funting policy of Russia has been Prince Gorar who boasted that, because he made so go against combined Europe in 1854. The can be repeated in 1877. But on the lamproach of the struggle, the old man he confront Turkey alone. He has outlives and is no longer fit to rule the policy of pire at such a crisis. In fact, he has resome and is no longer fit to rule the policy of pire at such a crisis. In fact, he has resome, and his resignation has by this doubt been accepted by the Emperor, a Gen. Ionatier or Mr. Waloumpr (the Minister of Dumains, who for many years ister of the Interior) will be appointed in a The Emperor healitated at first between Schouvalory and Mr. Waloumpr; but it iain whether the latter will not consider too old for the responsible position.

Things are still kept livery in erick, and the scientific use of the shillens evidently not forgotten The Cork Franthus describes the shindy between some of soldiers of the Ninetleth Regiment and soldiers of the town, culminating in a rior

Sunday night:

The unfortunate affair appears to have been menced by the soldiers, eighty or nisety of assembled in Bank place about 9 'clock with sticks, and at a given signal began as criminate and brutal attack upon every of found in the neighborhood. Men, women children were beaten in a savage manner and eral of them severely injured. For a short the soldiers were masters of the stuation, large numbers of able-bodied civilian gathered in and turned the tables after some fighting. The affray was going against the so when the police arrived on the sound and super the combatants, arresting about twenty so and eight civilians. The cowardly and are stated conduct of the military produced desaperation amongst the people, and any so found in the streets during the night found mercy. Several public honses frequented by were attacked and one made a complete wee

Speaking of the strait or river called the Speaking of the street the Black Sea phorus, which connects the Black Sea of Marmora, an English paper says: The very name of the Bosphoras of Marmora, an English paper says:

The very name of the Bosphoras exercised by the strong hold upon the imagination. It is not antique mythology and those welld trushich are embalmed in the poetry of Hom. ASSCHYLUS. The word "Bosphoras" "the passage of the cow," for it was here, old fable ran, that poor lo, when Zans or dichanged her into a cow, was driven by the to sing gadily to swim across the strait. These and those of the Euxine beyond them, are all, too. by the mystic reminiscences of the

Says a special from Vienna to the Lordon Times: "The Russian journals are in estate at the appointment of Prince Rauss to the proof German Ambassador at Constantingle Prince Rauss, whom they persistently dear cause he married the granddaughter of a sian Princess,—a lady of pronounced Gepatriotism,—is called by some Russian jouthe future representative of Russian inte at Constantinople, and, as such, the mand necessary antagonist of Mr. LATARD. Germany, for many years the bels noise of Rossian press and the butt of the ser journalistic attacks during the French was, have interests of her own to represent, is

Previous to the inauguration of Pre-HATES, the number of colored people in each month in the South, for political ran from ten to a hundred,—average fifty. Since the introduction of the new poof peace and friendship between the two many reasons; and yet the Implacables are tented. What they desire is a liberal of tion of blacks for the good of the case machine and carpet-bag politics, and in of that they may magnify themselves as the cas pions of the "rights of man." With the sation of negro-murders, the wind is all known out of their sails, and they denounce HATES lestroying their occupation.

Favoritism has been rife in some of the b partments at Washington. Part of it has be broken up, but there are abuses yet to be covered. ZACK CHANDLER reformed a red covered. ZACK CHANDLER reformed a commany things in the Interior Department, beleft considerable untouched that Schuzz is earthing. Many clerks, who do a low class work, get rated for a high degree of shirthrough the favoritism of the Bureau Chief, is one case a lawer of ability was paid less saly for his opinion on delicate questions than it woman who copied them. In another case, so official, after conducting what purported to his competitive examination, marked up one of contestants, at the request of a Congression that he got the place over better men.

The President's Southern policy is to let a Democrate of the Southern States govern the States as well or ill as they choose, from mational interference.—Detroit Post.

As a sample of idiotic lying this is about a good as any of which the laws of Nature allow the utterance. If the writer of the above has substituted "people" for "Democrate," is would have been right, in the main. The people of Louisiana have as much right to gover themselves as have the people of Michigana And this policy of Mr. Hayrs is Republication, Democratic policy, and the policy of the policy, Democratic policy, and the policy of the Constitution. If it were not, we should have a monarchy or worse.

Mr. REDFIELD, the well-known or Mr. REPPIELD, the well-known corresponds
of an Ohio paper, writes that the Harm policy
"has greatly strengthened the Republics
party in the border States where there is a resubstratum of white material," and this will
out that policy the South would be more selithan it is. Such pills of truth as these are whe
choke the small throats of microscopical editor
of the microscopical organs of the contraction
implaceables.

The Detroit Post thinks it in The Detroit Post thinks it inconsisted that Tribung to advocate the Preside Southern policy and at the same time in that the Chisolan murderers should be broto justice, through State agency if possible national intervention if necessary. The in sistency does not appear from anything Post says; but if it can be made to appear shall have to stand it, that's all.

There are rumors that the Eastern war tain to assume such preportions that the mediate parties to it halt for a moment, dring to take the inevitable plunge. There possibility that the magnitude of the atra impending may appall Europe into a peace adjustment. When the issue is certain in owar or a general war, the chances are in for no war.

It is since the Caar is so indignant at attude of Great Britain, that he has order daughter, the Duke of Edinburg's Queen Vic's daughter-in-law de jure, if from English soil. He thinks she will be

illed in South Carolina or Lo al reasons, since the Federal is awn from the two State-Hou particularly remarkable is, ti-tion as the time increases is murdered, the rage of the in cases against HAYES and his The only way of reconcili machine editors is for the Press some Southern State, set up a c enment therein, and provoke murder a dozen or two blacks ev to farnish the "machinists" to bloody outrages. Then they won to the skies, and themselves be a

Mr. Brackett, of Greenfeld, complished the feat of holding eggs in one hand." He never handful of tobacco from the sam and if he should ever undertake of the editor of the Milwaukee almost be able to accomplish the

Nothing is more certain to m med enemy of female suffrag his wife, after he has elabor house with speaking-tubes, ad of the stairs and yelling at

The appointment of ROBERT H. (Republican) as United States Matucky seems to give general satis Louisville Courier-Journal says make a capable and efficient office dent has certainly struck the rights. The man who went to the Cer

onsumed by a desire to recound his experiences, is still sure and deeply-interested audience which may account for the fact is not we must dissemble. An exchange thinks that become perpetrated a pun on Gov. not want those responsible fourder to be be pun-ished. A would come to just the opp

It may be suggested for the editors of the Springfield and Cl tast there is not the slightest d HAMILTON wasting a drop of ink never hits a head until she can at The Hop. A. H. STEPHENS

from Washington this week with mproved. There is one thing at tealth: what there is of it, is ate, it is packed into a very sma Of ex-President Gnantine New says: "Now that he has retired administration be had ceased to contention." Thursday the P anatomized him for a Bon-departs

Several prominent Queens in E receive as presents "The New Women." Now we should never stimate that such an age were possible, desirable CHARLES FRANCIS ADARS has he does not believe much in politiforgetting that that is the only comes to the surface. He can be

Extract from leader in M-lw-k-e Eastern Question: " How unfo how much more easily their an

The editor of the Springfield Jomuch elated by the sprightly lette BLAINE. One-half of his being is with her; the other half is doubtfi The Omaha Republican is as

Southern policy question as thoug in its bonnet. Perhaps that is wh Omaha Bee at that. The BLAINE deserters from th ship are foolish to put to

old maid to steer for them WAGNER, the composer, has no try, or he would neve

When a New Yorker is asked wh of festivals, he makes no repl s bright carnival red.

PERSONAL. Wronin has a friend at Middle

the declares that the once-famous drictly temperate man, one of the b Oregon, and perfectly unimpeachable Fernan Caballero, the woman ain, was, on her father's side, Ge was born at Cadiz in 1797, and

Mr. Ben De Bar, the well-ki cal manager of St. Louis, has been so posed during all the time of his Francisco, where he went for his hel nightly, but at great disadvantage, at to himself. His engagemen: was a terminal of the state of the stat Miss Marie Wainwright, gran the Bishop of that name, made Booth's Theatre, in New York, Thu Juliet. "The impression of the er the Times." was, that Mise Wainw sentimental roles, would in due seas quisition to the theatre."

A Hartford lover of the sp

A trartford lover of the spitality that he never knew a good it "that he wasn't a poor, miserable common opinion of New England seithle effect. The shy inhabitants have almost an affinity for the vagab ged trousers, crownless hats, and still at the still and still as the still The New York Times has b

The New York Times has be libel, and \$25,000 exemplary dams because it expressed doubts of the ze a collection of "old masters" which has lump for \$40,000. Included it swend Claude Lorraines and Nicha ene of which might easily be worth asked for the entire collection.

The Lausing (Mich.) Republic the district of the late H. H. Emmons. The thing of the late H. H. Emmons. The thing of the late H. H. Emmons, in 18 declined by the former, although the more than double what he then Justice of the State Supreme Court.

The Boston Theatre was full 1

Justice of the State Supreme Court.

The Boston Theatre was full langht when the andience was info performance would be discontinue gleence of insufficient rehearants, as he refunded at the door. Seventeen heads improved the occasion to draftom the treasury. This is a name audiences are so dis missed, and it is when discrepancies are so common, theatres do not oftener grow rich.

Tourgueneff, the Russian no born Nov. 9, 1818, in the Governme the interior of Russia. He entered to of Moscow at an early age, and his de descies there attracted considerable he was familiarly surnamed "the America. dencies there attracted considerable is was familiarly surnamed "the Ame familiarly surnamed" the Ame familiarly surnamed "the Ame familiarly surnamed in the Ame sindied German philosophy in Rerlin returned to Russia, where he publivolume of poems under the title "Pare years he remained at home, an distelnes and stories. In 1846 he again saif to foreign lands, and thencefore himself exclusively to literature.

"The price of

use of the

about twenty soldiers about twenty soldiers cowardly and premediary produced deep excepte, and any soldiers ag the night found small grequented by them

an English paper says:

English paper says; to of the Bosphorus exercises a the imagination. It is resolvent ology and those welfd traditions mimed in the poetry of Hours and the word "Bosphorus" signifies the cow. For it was here, as the the cow. For it was here, as the top poor lo, when Zugs or Juriyan a cow, was driven by the tormentin across the strait. These shores, Euxine reyond them, are hauntystic reministences of the vorance.

ian journals are in ecate Ambassador at Constan many years the bete noire of th ks during the French war, mi of her own to represent, is

number of colored people killed in the South, for political reasons, to a hundred,—averaging, perhaps, to a hundred,—averaging, pernap, the introduction of the new policy friendship between the two races ocen no negroes killed for political lyet the Implacables are disconsat they desire is a liberal destructs for the good of the cause of carpet-bag politics, and in order y magnify themselves as the chaming in the series of man." With the corremurders, the wind is all knocked salls, and they denounce Hayes for help occupation.

has been rife in some of the de-Washington. Part of it has been ut there are abuses yet to be dis-ack Chandler reformed a good in the Interior Department, but able untouched that Schuzz is un-any clerks, who do a low class of ated for a high degree of salary favoritism of the Bureau Chief. In wver of ability was paid less salary ion on delicate questions than the copied them. In another case, an conducting what purported to be a manination, marked up one of the at the request of a Congressman, t the place over better men.

mt's Southern policy is to lot the the Southern States govern those or ill as they choose, free from ference.—Detroit Post.

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BLD, the well-known correspondent per, writes that the Hayras policy strengthened the Republican coder states where there is a good of white material," and that with the South would be more solid ach pills of truth as these are what all throats of microscopical editors copical organs of the contracting

at Post thinks it inconsistent for in to advocate the President's dicy and at the same time insist our murderers should be brought rough State agency if possible; by vention if necessary. The inconnot appear from anything the tif it can be made to appear, we stand it thet's all.

nors that the Eastern war is cerunors that the Eastern war is cones such preportions that the imes to it halt for a moment, dreadis inevitable plunge. There is a
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to Caar is so indignant at the abth Britain, that he has ordered his
Duke of Edinburg's wife and
laughter-in-law de jure, to retre
coll. He thinks she will be a solled
fram any leaves. If respects are

and since, the papers reported tears and cling-ing to his manly form at the first meeting, and cream general evidences that the poor girl felt it she would like to "cub" home.

at hear of any blacks having been We cannot hear of any blacks having been and in South Carolina or Louisiana, for politic reasons, since the Federal troops were withern from the two State-Houses. And what witching remarkable is, that, just in proson as the time increases that no negroes nurdered, the rage of the Implacables also arainst Hares and his peace policy.

The only way of reconciling the malconten schine editors is for the President to pick outsee Southern State, set up a carpet-bag Govment therein, and provoke the whites to
surder a dozen or two blacks every week, so as
of traish the "machinists" with plenty of
looly outrages. Then they would laud HAYES
of the skies, and themselves be very happy.

Mr. BRACKETT, of Greenfield, N. Y., has "ac-emplated the feat of holding twenty-eight are in one hand." He never can borrow a made of tobacco from the same victim twice, and if he should ever undertake to pull the ears editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, would be able to accomplish the job at one sit-

ing is more certain to make a man a con-Nothing is more certain to make a man a con-made them yof female suffrage than the sight his wife, after he has elaborately fitted up a house with speaking-tubes, standing at the do the stairs and yelling at the hired girl a roice sufficiently dulect to be heard all over Cognissional District.

Intment of ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN

The accountment of ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN (Republican) as United States Marshal for Kentucky seems to give general satisfaction. The Louville Courier-Journal says that he "will may a capable and efficient officer. The President has certainly struck the right man this man who went to the Centennial, and is

med by a desire to recount its wonders the experiences, is still sure of a respectful deeply-interested audience at St. Louis, at may account for the fact that the paper must dissemble.

whange thinks that because THE TRIB preprinted a pun on Gov. STONE it does want those responsible for the Chisolm surfer to be be pun-ished. A truly wise perseaved come to just the opposite conclusion. h may be suggested for the comfort of the

porsof the Springfield and Chicago Journals there is not the slightest danger of GAIL ritos wasting a drop of ink on them. She The Hon. A. H. STEPHENS is going home hom Washington this week with health greatly apoved. There is one thing about STEPHENS' white what there is of it, is solid. At any

to the packed into a very small compass. of er-President Grantine New York Tribune ars: "Now that he has retired from active iministration be be ceased to be a bone of atention." Thersday the Philadelphians atentical him for a Bon-departure.

Several prominent Queens in Europe are to more as presents "The New Century for Wemen." Now we should never have dared to strate that such an age were possible, or, if

Curates Francis Adams has stated that hades not believe much in political revolts, figeting that that is the only way he ever must to the surface. He can be pumped out lat not up.

Extract from leader in M-lw-k-e S-nt-l on the m Question: "How unfortunate for the tion that they are so, for if they were not, ow much more easily their ambition could be

The editor of the Springfield Journal is very much elated by the springfield letter of Ablant.

BLAINE. One-half of his being is in sympathy with her; the other half is doubtful.

she Republican is as crazy on the Southern policy question as though it had a Bee in its bonnet. Perhaps that is what ails it,—an

The BLAINE describes from the Republican ship are foolish to put to sea in a GAIL, with an old maid to steer for them.

Wasses, the composer, has no idea of poul-try, or he would never have tried to make the "Nuclaugen Lay."

When a New Yorker is asked what his opinion is of feativals, he makes no reply, but blushes a bright carnival red. PERSONAL.

ronin has a friend at Middletown, N. Y., the declares that the once-famous Elector is a neily temperate man, one of the best lawyers in beyon, and perfectly unimpeachable in respect of

Feman Caballero, the woman novelist of the season of the season at Cada in 1707, and inherited gifts the ber parents. Spain and Catholicism have been throughout the ruling passion of her life. Mr. Ben De Bar, the well-known theatri-

Mr. Ben De Bar, the well-known theatrial anazer of St. Louis, has been seriously indispost during all the time of his visit to San
musice, where he went for his helth. He acted
string, but afgreat disadvantage, and with in firy
binself. His engagement was a total failure.

Min Marie Wainwright, granddaughter of
the Bishop of that name, made her debut at
look's Theatre, in New York, Thursday night, as
filled. "The impression of the endeavor," says
to These, "was, that Miss Wainwright, in semisulimental roles, would in due season be an actantion to the theatre."

A Hartford lover of the sport declared
his flast he never knew a good trout-fisherman
"Lat be wan't a poor, miserable cuss." The
tenson opinion of New England seems to be to
his elect. The shy inhabitants of the brooks
for almost an asmity for the vagabonds with ragpit trousers, crownless hats, and still more dilaplited morals.

The New York Times has been sued for the season and 225,000 exemplary damages claimed, and 225,000 exemplary damages claimed, are it expressed doubts of the genuineness of telestion of "old masters" which were offered as any for 340,000. Included in the lot were varial Claude Lorraines and Nicholas Pouseens, as of which might easily be worth twice the sum and for the smire collection.

The Lansing (Mich.) Republican has autor the tansing (Mich.) Republican has autor to day the rumor that Senator Christiancy at day the rumor that Senator Ludge in place of as late H. H. Emmons. This office was late H. H. Emmons. This office was lated to Senator Christiancy prior to the applicant of Judge Emmons, in 1870, and was fained by the former, although the salary was han double what he then received as little of the State Supreme Court.

The Boston Thesis was full lead to the salary was a suite of the State Supreme Court.

the of he State Supreme Court.

The Boaton Theatire was full last Monday as the andience was informed that the informance would be discontinued in consecutor of laundicient rehearsals, and the money missied at the door. Seventeen thrifty deads improved the occasion to draw \$1.50 each in treasury. This is a usual thing when are so dismissed, and it is strange that, expancies are so common, Treasurers of its as the court of the consecution of the c

was to open the eyes of the Czar to the evils of serfdom, and afterwards to lead to the abolition of that monstrous evil. "It appears now well nigh a truism," writes Prof. Boycsen, in the last num-ber of Soribher's, "to say that the publication of this book is the most noteworthy event in Russian literature." But the Cuar did not at first enjoy having his area constitution. having his eyes opened, and Tourgueness was ban-ished from the Capital. He has since remained in exile, not alterether voluntary, at Paris, and has still to obtain the permission of the Czar whenever he desires to revisit his native land.

he desires to revisit his native land.

The Rev. William Rounseville Alger's "Life of Edwin Forrest"—announced as in preparation and ready for the press almost ever since the death of the tragedism—has at last been published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. The work is in two volumes. The New York Herald, in its review, says the biography has been written more from the stage point of view than from that of the pulpit. The author embodies in the work some lengthy and careful criticisms of Forrest's best-known impersonations, which would form a valuable volume of themselves. He warmly espouses the cause of Forrest both as regards the Macready riots and the divorce suit,—episodes in the life of the tragedian which his friends have found the greatest difficulty in defending.

riots and the divorce suit, —episodes in the life of
the tragedian which his friends have found the
greatest difficulty in defending.

A correspondent who ha: read THE TRIBUNE's note on the line, "Consistency's a jewel,"
has fished up from his scrap-book an explanation
of it. It is attributed to an old ballad called
"Jolly Robyn Roughead," which appeared originally in "Murtagh's Collection, of Ancient
Scotch and English Ballads," 1754. The stanza
in which it occurs is as follows:

Tush't ush my issule, such thoughts resigns
Comparisons are cruelle.
Fine nicures suit in frames as time
Consis oncle's a jewel.
For the and we coarse clothes are best,
Rude folks in homelye raiment drest,
Wife Joan and goodman Robyn.

The new English Bishop of St. Albans is

The new English Bishop of St. Albans is The new English Bishop of St. Albans is to be Bishop Claughton, translated from Rochester; and the new Bishop of Rochester is to be the Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, now Vicar of St. Pancras and Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral. The new Bishop is a man of 53,—tolerably young for a Bishop,—and has a reputation for strength and ability; while he is understood to lean towards the Evangelical party, a party not at present strongly represented on the Bench, and never likely to be strongly represented in literature. The Spectator says: "It is probably a good, though not a brilliant, appointment."

During the late entombment of colliers in

During the late entombment of colliers in South Wales, one of the boys tried to keep up his courage by singing the hymns of Moody and Sankey, and another was crushed to death while in the attitude of prayer. Referring to the circumstance, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the House of Lords, recently, said that human nature would cry out if the body of either of those boys was excluded from Christian burish. out if the body of either of those boys was ex-cluded from Christian burial, by which is meant burial in a churchyard belonging to the Church of England, under the direction of a clergyman recognized by that Church. The speech was one of the most effective made on behalf of the Burials

The writer of the "Old Cabinet" in Scribner's was struck with the remark of a musician to a friend who had asked him to play on a piano that was out of turns. Some one was present who had not before heard the pianist. "Do play for as." said the musician's friend. "Mr. Blank will make allowances." "Make allowances!" replied the pianist. "I have heard that all my life, and it never was, and never will be, true. No-body 'makes allowances.' If a pianist plays on a bad piano, or a tenor sings when he has a sore throat, or an orator gets out of his death-bed to make a speech, the audience is disappointed because he does not do his best work.

CRIME.

KUTAL MURDER. St. Louis, Mo., May 20.—A most unprovoked and wanton murder was committed in East Carondelet, Ill., opposite South St. Louis, yester-day. A man named Henry Jeffreys, under the influence of liquor, met a negro called George walk-ing along one of the streets of the village, and per-emptorily ordered him to get out of the way and let a white man pass. The negre promptly obeyed, and Jeffreys passed on to a saloon near by, where he related the circumstances, and said he "ought to have killed the d—n nigger." The For a distance, saw the same negro learing against the fence in the part of a friend. He
ordered the negro to come to him, but the black
man refused and ran into the house of his friend.

He
ordered the negro to come to him, but the black
man refused and ran into the house of his friend. man refused and ran into the house of his friend. Jeffrys followed, but was prevented from entering the house by the negro holding the door shut. Jeffereys then stepped back a pace or two, drew a pistol, and fired two shots through the panel of the door, both of which took effect in George's head, killing him instanty. Jeffreys immediately fled, and at last accounts had not been arrested.

HORSE-THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Mendota, Ill., May 20.—Joseph Hixon. in the employ of Mr. Daniel Jacoby, of Troy Grove, stole a team of horses, wagon, and harness last night from his employer and decamped. He also stole some clothing and left a coat of his own in which some letters were found, showing that he was from Chicago, and that he is no novice in theft, being connected with a gang in the city. The letters will probably lead to his arrest and the implication of the gang. HORSE-THIEF.

TWO EDITORS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA. Neb., May 20.—C. Blacque, editor of a German paper, late last night, in a beer hall, gave Dr. A. Sorel, editor of another German weekly, a terrible cowhiding because Sorel published yester day afternoon an outrageous assault on Blacque' sister and a well-known German business-man Diacque threatens to whip him again as soon as he recovers sufficiently to be out on the streets.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Lerdo Supposed to Be Making Prospective Trouble for Citizens of the United States.

St. Louis, May 20. —Gen. Ord passed through here last night from Texas en route to Chicago, to consult, it is said, with Gen. Sheridan regarding a threatened invasion of Mexico from the Texas border. Several prominent citizens of San Antonio, Tex., including Col. Baker, Depot Quartermarker at San Antonio, arrived here on the same train, and report much more slarm along the Texas frontier with reference to the movements of ex-President Lerdo of Mexico. They say Lerdo is making great efforts to reinstate himself as President of Mexico, that there is much activity along the Rio Grande by his partisans, that Gens. Escobado and Padre Vasques are his chief supporters, that the latter has raisedand equipped 600 cavalry within a few days past, that several shipments of arms recently arrived at San Antonio, that recruiting is rapidly going on, and that Lerdo evidently intends to make American soil his base of supplies and operations until he is strong enough to take a stand in Mexico. This is what slarms Americans on the border, and these gentlemen from San Antonio say Gen. Ord has gone to Chicago to lay the matter before Sheridan, and obtain definite instructions as to what course he shall pursue. It is also said Lerdo will probably make his first movement in about ten days. Americans regard his attempt to regain the Presidency as a forlorn hope, that his defeat is certain, and that it will revive the border troubles and subject Americans along the Rio Grande to robbery and outrage, as Mexican bandits will swarm across the river and retailate on citizens for permitting the insurrectionary movement to be organized there.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—For the lake region falling followed by rising barometer, lower temperature, with rain areas and winds. LOCAL OBSERVATION. CHICAGO, May 20.

WASHINGTON.

An Attempt to Array Gen. Garfield Against the Administration.

The President's Policy Warmly Approved in Virginia.

Further Reductions Possible and Probable in the Departments.

GARFIELD.

MARTIELD.

Special Dispasch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 1).—The Democratic correspondents, for want of news, have started a sensational story that Garfield, if it should appear that he has no chance to be elected Speaker, will join Blaine in an attack upon the Administration. The recent publication of pretended details of a letter written by the Pres dent to Garfield, with respect to the Speakership, in the Senatorship canvass, certainly did not come from Garfield.

PRETENDED DETAILS OF A LETTER WRITTEN TO HIM BY THE PRESIDENT.

Dispitch to New York Times.

Washington, May 7.—A copy of a letter dated March 18, written by President Hayes to Gen. Garfield, in connection with the election of Senator from Ohio to succeed John Sherman, has been passing around here during the past few days. This letter was written as the result of a conversation between the President and Gen. Garfield, on Saturday, March 17. The President sent for Gen. Garfield, and, after a long talk, requested him to withdraw from the Senatorial contest, stating in detail his reasons for the request, which were mainly that Mr. Garfield would be of more service

withdraw from the Senstorial contest, stating in detail his reasons for the request, which were mainly that Mr. Garfield would be of more service to the Administration and to the Republican party by remaining a member of the Honse of Representatives,—the President expressing the belief that the chances for election as Speaker were very good. Mr. Garfield hesitated about withdrawing from the Senatorial contest, as at that time his election to the Senatorial contest, as at that time his election to the Senatorial contest, as at that time his election to the Senatorial contest, as at that time his election to the Senatorial contest, as at that time his election to the Senatorial contest, as at that time his election to the Senatorial contest, as at that time his election to the Senatorial contest, as a senatorial contest, and swing that no one could appreciate more fully than the President expressed in somewhat positive terms his regard for Gen. Garfield, and, saying that no one could appreciate more fully than the President asked Gen. Garfield to withdraw from the Senatorial contest, "believing, as I do, that your opportunities for nesfulness to the Administration and to the country as a member of the House of Representatives would warrant the sacrifice." The President then expressed his belief that Gen. Garfield's election as Speaker was probable, and assured him of his willingness to do all in his power to accomplish that result. Gen. Garfield, upon the receipt of this letter, sent a telegram to a member of the Obio Legislature, withdrawine his name from the cancus. This letter was shown to many of Gen. Garfield's riends at the time, as a reason why he had withdrawn, and it was supposed that the President was aware that enough Democratic votes would be cast for Garfield to secure his election as Speaker. The latter has since become convinced that these supposed Democratic promises are not to be depended upon, and

HAYES' POLICY. THE OLD DOMINION GIVES THE PRESIDENT

WARM SUPPORT.
Correspondence Phil idelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).
WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Conservative char-Washington, May 16.—The Conservative character of the people of Virginia encourages the hope that she will be among the first of the Southern States to rally, not to the standard of Republicanism, but to the support of an Administration which declares itself resolved to restore a constitutional government. It is supposed that in the affairs of their own State the dominant party will find it most prudent to maintain the existing party organization, but upon national issues will side with Mr. Hayes against the bitter men of all sections who persist in their efforts to maintain sectional animosities. Mr. Hayes has already done that for the South which, though but his duty, they neither hoped nor expected, and he says he intends neither hoped nor expected, and he says he intends to use every instrumentality at his command to re-move the remaining marks of discrimination bemove the remaining marks of disorimination between the States and to cultivate good-will between
the sections. He wishes to make the Southern
repple feel that the Federal Government is not
their enemy, and that they have as much interest
in it as the people of the North. It will be difficult
for Southern men to realize the remarkable turn
affairs have taken, and indeed the dominant party
at the North have not yet recovered from their surprise. Within the latter the dissatisfaction with
Mr. Hayes Southern policy (old-fashloned constitutions; government) is far greater than the frients
of Mr. Hayes are willing to admit; but this feeling
is confined aimost exclusively to the politicisns.

The mercantile and manufacturing classes have too keen a sense of their own interests not to indore any measure insuring rest from political turmoil. to seen a sense or tear own interests not to indorse any measure insuring rest from political turmoil.

Speaking to a New England visitor, a distinguished Republican, Mr. Hayes said, a few days ago, that he was not surprised that there should be opposition to the course he had determined to pursue toward the Southern States. He expected there would be more, and must admit that as a private citizen and Republican he would probably have been inclined to oppose it hanself; but when he was elected. President, or thought he was elected, he reflected upon the subject, and having made up his mind that it was his duty to endeavor to restore peace and harmony throughout the land and protect the rights and liberties of the whole people, he adopted that course which he believes would best secure those objects, and intends to stand firm in the execution of his purpose.

But the policy of non-intervention is not all. He would recommend that the test oath administered to members of Congress be abolished as a uscless and irritating reminder of an unfortunate period in the nation's history. He would encourage the development of the resources and promotion of the industries of the South as far as that lies within the power of the National Government, and believes that the removal of causes of political agitation of purely sectional issues and the return of material prosperity will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and open up a grand career for ner and a new and glorious ers for the Republic.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WHISKY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—Judge Lawrence is not at all disposed to encourage Storrs' plan that Secretary Sherman shall withhold his decision in the Rehm case until Judge Drummond has decided the questions submitted to him. Judge Lawrence confidently expects now that a decision will be reached here by the middle of the week. Judge Lawrence states the claim of Rehm to immunity in a somewhat different way from that in which it has hitherto been publicly presented. He says that the agreement with Rehm was not that he should have absolute criminal immunity, but that such sentence as ne should receive in the case then pending should be his entire punishment for all civil or criminal claims the Government might then have against him.

ECONOMY.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now working very smoothly under the new organization, with a reduction in its force which causes a saving of about \$1,000 a day, or \$300,000 a year. The Bureau is now turning out as much work as it formerly did with the larger force, and could still increase its production without increasing the number of employes. Indeed, a small additional reduction of force will probably take place at the end of the present month. As an instance of voluntary economy on the part of an Administration, especially when an adverse majority in the House of Representatives has reduced appropriations in many Departments much lower than the interests of the publice service allow, this is almost without parallel.

NO DANGER OF MASHING IT TOO MUCH.

Since the Treasury Department has adopted the custom of macerating and reducing to pulp worn and mutilated bank notes and National currency, as well as bonds that have been redeemed and canceled, a quantity of this pulp amounting to at least 600 tons has accumulated. Recent applications from paper manufacturers to purchase this pulp have been received at the Treasury Department, and it has been determined to advertise for proposals for its sale. Paper-makers will, therefore, be unvited to su

posals for its sale. Paper-makers will, therefore, be invited to submit their bids for this material.

NO SUCH POSITION.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, May 20.—The Attorney-General has decided that the office of General Appraiser of Merchandise for the South is not warranted by the Revised Statutes, and, therefore, ex-Congressman Morey, of Louisians, no longer holds the place.

PRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

On May 24 the express companies will instruct their agents that any person may send fractional currency to the United States Treasurer in sums of \$500 and upwards, and receive returns therefor in United States notes or subsidiary silver coin at the expense of the Department. On all shipments of fractional currency less than \$500 and return therefor, the express charge will not be paid by the Department. The National Banks designated as depositories have been requested to redeem all fractional currency presented to them.

THE CALCASIEN LOGMEN.

THE CALCASIEN LOGMEN. NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—It is understood that a company of United States troops will be sent to Teache County, adjacent to Calcasien, and will take care of the interests of the Government in that section, should force be required. This defeats the ends of Marshal Pitkin's army of Depu-tics. The loguen claim that the action of the Marshal has been arbitrary and unjust in seizing all logs found, without regard to where they were cut, whether off Government land or not; that the whole question is the Court's, one officer of which will be quite sufficient to enforce its decrees.

THE CROPS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Dwight, Ill., May 19.—If the following is a fair sample of "the week's effort of a half a dozen members of the Chicago Times staff," God help those who are obliged to wade through the page of stuff in to-day's issue of that paper, given out as

stuff in to-day's issue of that paper, given out as "crop reports":

At Dwint the corn is very backward. Little has been put in, owing to the rain. By is doing well, and will yield an average crop. The farmers are unclose to put in more yie than usual, and are reducing the corn acreage somewhat.

The facts are these: The corn crop is nearly in; rye never was doing better, and never gave promise of a larger crop. But the conundrum which we cannot solve is this: "The farmers are anatous to put in more rye than usual." We would say, for the benefit of the "six members of the Times staff" who have been wandering over the State for a week interviewing station agents, that type is generally sown in the fall of the year, and "if our farmers at Dwight are anxious to put more rye in than usual," they will be obliged to wait until next August! So far as "reducing the corn average" is concerned, more corn will be planted here this season than ever before! Go buy another pneumatic tuce, and do not let the "Grangers" stuff your "staff" with wind on their next trip!

HILLINGE.

matic tune, and do not let the "Grangers" stuff your "staff" with seind on their next trip! Plownolder.

Richard Daspatch to The Tribune.

Blacknehmest Station. Ill., May 20.—Vegetation has pushed forward the last six days with remarkable rapidity. With the thermometer ranging from 74 to 84 degrees at 2 p. m., and frequent showers, grass and grain have stained a growth rarely equaled on the 20th of May. Complanted one week ago, is up. Much of the complanted the last of April and the first of this month roticed and has been replanted. The average planted exceeds that of last year. Farmers are bound to raise their own potatoes this year. The breadth planted is probably double that of last year. Farmers are bound to raise their own potatoes this year. The breadth planted is probably double that of last year. Blossoms are rarely to be seen on apple trees, and but few on cherry. With an abundant supply of milk. The chease factories and creamcries are doing a large business. The few fields of spring whest sown site promise of a good crop. On the whole, the prospects of the farmer for abundant crops were never more promising.

Special Diapatch to The Tribune.

ELTHAN, Ill., May 20.—We are about half done plowing for corn. What was planted two weeks ago has not come up. It has rained almost constantly for two weeks, and is still coming down. We cannot get into the fields to plow for mud. Winter wheat looks very fine—the best prospect at this date for many years. Meadows never better. Pruit of all kinds plenty.

Special Diapatch to The Tribune.

Manshall, Clark Go., Ill., May 20.—One-third of the land intended for corn is yet to break. We expect to have to replant all our coan. Wheat and oats somewhat injured by the wet weather. But the prospects on the whole are good. Some wheather and more will probably fall down. Wheat in beginning to head on.

Special Diapatch to The Tribune.

Fairtie, Ill., May 20.—Plained almost incessanily for the last few one weeks. We have had only two day that work in which we ILLINOIS.

right.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Nonwat, Ill., May 20.—For the last three days farmers have been very busy planting corn. Will all be through by the middle of the week. Weather has been splendid for the last three days. Good deal of early planting rotting. Special Dispatch to The Tri

Associat Dispatch to The Tribus.

LEXINOTON, Ill., May 20.—Some of the early-planted corn is coming up to-day. Most of the farmers have from thirty to focky acres planted. The pleasant weather of the last few days has helped them wonderfully.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

ODELL, Ill., May 20.—The bulk of the corn crop is in. We raise very little small grain. The weather has been greatly in our favor for the last week. With the present hot weather the corn will come soon.

week. With the present hot weather the corn will come soon.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Monticello, Ill., May 20.—Plowing for corn backward. Very little planted. Prospects for winter wheat good. Spring wheat and oats not much injured by wet. The weather has been very discouraging to farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Chenoa. Ill., May 20.—Farmers are getting on finely with their work. The corn is sprouting. Shall have a good stand. Oats have not been affected by the wet weather.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Boninson, Crawford Co., Ill., May 20.—Very little coin planted. What is planted not likely to come up. Winter wheat damaged to considerable extent by the wet weather. Prospects for fruit good.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

good.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Towanda, Ill., May 20.—Plowing about done.
Good deal planted this week.—Small grain looking splendidly.

NATERICO, Ia., May 20.—The farmers of this county are just finishing planting their corn. Some of the early planted is now up, and showing a good stand. Spring wheat is rooking well. The wet weather, so disastrous to some other portions of our State, did not prevail in this county. The outlook for the year is all that could be wished.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

KEOTA, Ia., May 20.—About one-third of the plowing done for corn. A very little planted. Some have just commenced to plant, we are having a great deal of rains, and think the wheat and onts on flat ground are injured some. During

oats on flat ground are injured some. During the last few days such heavy rains have fallen that we shall not be able to get into the fields for three or four days.

we shall not be able to get into the fields for three or four days.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

CONWAY, Taylor Co., Ia., May 20.—About one-half of the ground plowed for corn. About one-fourth planted. A bad stand. Winter wheat and rye look well. The ground's too wet to work. Has rained almost daily for two weeks. Seed-corn is scarce, and there is a demand for good seed.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WEST SIDE, Crawford Co., Ia., May 20.—Plowing for corn well advanced. We have planted some; it is not yet up. The wet weather of May has been good for the growing spring grain. Oats are looking well. The grasshoppers have destroyed some pieces of grain already.

KANSAS.

RANSAS.

PARSON, Kas... May 20.—Most of the greand is plowed for corn. About one-half planted. The early planted corn is not a good stand, and most will have to be replanted. Late planting is coming up fine. For the last four days we have had a perfect deluge of rain. Will not be able to finish plowing for two weeks.

Special Bispatch to The Tribuma.

PAOLA, Kas., May 20.—Plowing nearly done. Planting about two-thirds finished; nearly all up, and a good stand. Has rained several days. Wheat looking well yet, but continued wet will rain it. Osts all right.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuma.

HUTCHINNON, Kas., May 20.—Winter grain is promising a fair yield. Much of it is rather thin on the ground. Spring grain is deing well. Early planted corn is being replanted.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sparra, Wis., May 20.—Corn ground all plowed and mostly planted. With the present pleasant weather it will soon come up. We have had no rain since April, but the spring-sown grains look well. Grass better than for some years at this date.

well. Grass better than for some years at the date.

Apoetal Disposich to The Tribuna.

Occurro, Wis., May 20.—Plowing for corn just commenced. No corn planted yet. Winter wheat promising. Dry weather through May rather retarding crowth.

Apoetal Disposich to The Tribuna.

Eau Clarke, Wis., May 20.—Corn ground nearly plowed, and considerable planted, but not yet up. Winter rye coming on finely.

THE WAR. (Continued from the First Page.)

cral weeks busy with its Loi dee Vilayets, or Bill for the reorganization of the Provincial Air mistration, and this has led to the discussion of topics which enable us to augur the whole future of the constitutional life in this country. The question of the admission of an equal number of Mussulman and non-Mussulman—i. e., faithful and infidel members, into the councils, irrespectively of the numbers of the population—has crepped up almost at every sitting, and has been equally objected to by Mahomedan and Christian Deputies, both on the ground of the undue ascendency that such an arrangement gives to the minority in every community, and because it maintains that distinction between men of different faith which the Constitution has abolished, and wherein, indeed, lies the main sere of the body politic of this country. In the sitting of the 17th, for instance, Hadji Vassil Effendi, the member for Rhodes, observed that in one of the distracts of his province, the Archipelago, there are 2,000 Christian and 25 Mussulman families, and in that of Menteche 4,000 Mussulman sand 25 Christian families. Should these distinctions be suppressed, and should the experiment which so signally failed in Crete, and the result will be the same dissatisfaction and ferment in every province as we have had for these last ton years in that island. Strange to say, the arguments arged in favor of the clause are—that it provides for the representation of minorities, and that the unequalities complained of in the minor Councils will be smoothed down by mutual concession in the general assemblies. This would be the same as if in England or in any other European country Liberais and Conservatives were bound by law to return an equal number of members for all Minicipal and Provencial Boards, in the hope that whatever undue weight was given to the representation of

TURKISH QUADRILATERAL RUSTCHUK, SILISTRIA, VARNA, AND SHUMLA-THEIR POSTIFICATIONS.

THEIR PORTIFICATIONS.

New Fork Tribune.

Of the Turkish quadrilateral, the angles are Rustchuk and Silistria on the Danube, Varna on the Black Sea, and the inland forcess of Shumia. These are the four principal strongholds of the Turks between the Danube and the passes in the Balksn range. It still remains an open question where the Russians will attempt to cross the Danube. The point where their force was first concentrated was Galatz, at the northern bend of the Danube. If they cross here they will have to march through the marshes of the Dobrudj, awhere, during the war of 1853-'4, the Turks cooped up the Russian forces for several months. For a week past the Russians have been concentrating at Bucharest and Guirgevo, and the latest advices indicate that a passage will be made between Oltenitza and arest and Guirgevo, and the latest advices indicate that a passage will be made between Oltenitza and Glurgevo, or posselbly between the latter point and Nikopolis. When the campaign opened, there were 'many who thought that the Russians would cross the Danube still further west. In the vicinity of Chernetz, and, by making a detour through Servia, descend upon Adrianople, thus avoiding the passage of the mountains in the vicinity of Shumla or Varna, and turning the Turkish lines of defense on the river and in the Balkans. This flank movement might bring the Austrians into Servia, and, at all events, would involve a long and circuitous base of supplies. If a passage is made between Giurgevo and Nikopolis, two roads will lie open to Adrianople, each of which is defended by a small fortress. It is probable, however, that the Russians after crossing would march eastward, in the direction of Russehuk and Shumla, before venturing to make their way over the mountains. The quadrilateral then will probably be the scene of battle within a short time, and an account of its fortifications and natural defense will therefore be of permanent interest.

As the traveler approaches it from the interior, Rustchuk presents a novel and picturesque appearance with tas white chinners, mosques, and minathat a passage will be made between Oltenitza and

scene of battle within a short time, and an account of its fortifications and natural defenses will therefore be of permanent interest.

As the traveler approaches it from the interior, Rustchuk presents a novel and picture-sque appearance with its white chimneys, mesques, and minarets rising from a forest of fruit trees. Beyond lies the Danube, two miles wide, with islands and sand bars to relard its current and detract from the grandeur of other parts of the river. The town has a population of about 30,000 and an extensive trade is carried on with Vienna in clota, indigo, cora, and wine. It is the most important Turkish town, in a manufacturing sense, on the Danube. It contains nine mosques and several Greek and Armenian churches, synagogues, and baths, and is the seat of a Greek Archbishop. It has been the scene of several engagements between Russia and Turkey during the century. In 1810 it was besieged for several weeks, and finally surrendered to the Russians. After its evacuation, in 1812, the Russians burned it, but it was soon rebuilt, and what is now the Town of Glurgevo, on the other side of the Danube, was constructed as a fortified bridge head. In 1829 the Treaty of Adrianopis compelled the Turks to raze these works to the ground, but they were rebuilt again in 1853, at the opening of the Danubian campaign. The Russians then occupied Giurgevo and the Turks Rustchuk, several months passing in which both armies attempted to make a passage, until at last the Turks made a foothold on one of the islands, and eventually captured Giurgevo, the Russians retiring to Bucharest. This was the last serious open-field conflict of that campaign. The fortifications of the town have been improved during the bast few months, and an attempt by the Russians now to cross the river could be powerfully resisted. A correspondent of the London News, who passed down the river me for the bank is thickly studded with earthwork batteries, some looking due across the river, some facing up-arcam, others fronting down-attenum from

20,000 men, some of whom were engaged in the construction of a pontoon bridge, while new earthworks were in progress of construction everywhere.

Silistria is a strongly-fortified Turkish town, which has been prominent in the wars of the past hundred years. It has a population of about 20,000; has several mosques, a large Greek church and convent, capacious barracks and public baths. The chief trade is in wool and cattle. It is a very ancient city, and in the vicinity are the remains of fortifications which were erected during the Byzantine Empire. In 971 the Emperor routed the Emsians under Sviatoslav. In 1773 it was again be sleged by the Russians, and still again in 1779, when they suffered several losses. In 1810 it capitulated—the first and only sime but one in history. In 1828 another siege was laid and continued several months, the Russians at last retiring. In 1828, however, it was reduced, and held as a pledge for the payment of an indemnity by the Porte. When new troubles with Russias were apparent in 1849-50, the fortifications were greatly strengthened by the addition of twelve detached forts, of which the one on the hill commanding the town seald to be one of the best military works of the time. In April, 1854, it was invested by an army of 50,000 Russians, which was afterward increased to 70,000, and a siege begun which continued until near the 1st of July. A bombardment was kept up for three weeks, midnight attacks were made, 80,000 men attempted to gain the town, while the Russians lost 12,000 men and had 20,000 laid up in hospitals.

Varna lies on the northern side of a small bay of the Black Sea, has a good anchorage for ships of small barden, is the terminus of a railroad, and, like Rustchuis and Sillstria, has been a frequent access. The Russians retired and retreated across the river. It is recorded that 50,000 shot and abely were thrown upon the town, while the Russians lost 12,000 men and had 20,000 laid up in hospitals.

Varna lies on the northern side of a small bay of the Black Sea, ha

sisted a Russian attack in 1783; in 1828 it sur-ndered to the Russians after a three months' spc. and in 1854; when occupied by Turkey and a allied powers as a base of operations against c Crimea, half of it was destroyed by a confa-ation. It has a population of about 20,000, of

FRANCE.

FRANCE.
THE PREPECTS.

PARIS, May 20.—The Official Journal publishes a decree removing twenty-one Prefects to other places, and dismissing twenty-five. Sixteen others are placed on half-pay, or otherwise shelved. It is said Fourton, Minister of the Interior, has sent a circular to the Prefects explaining President MacMahon's recent action and the Government's intended policy. The Duc de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice and Worship, is about to send a circular to the Bishops explaining the Government's policy in religious matters, and appealing to their pradence and patrietism to sasist him.

GERMANY APPERHENAIVE.

London, May 20.—The Prench Ambassador, who is now on leave of absence, is hastening to Berlinto explain the peaceful character of the new French Cabinet. Notwithstanding the Duc de Decases' assurances, mistrust in official circles here continues.

THE GAG.

THE GAG. PARIS, May 20.—The Soliel says: "The Deputies of the Left intended to placard their recent manifesto throughout France. Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, immediately telegraphed to the Prefects to oppose this by all legal means, and intimated that all was failed to do so would be immediately dismissed."

GREAT BRITAIN.

idonian, from New York April 20 for Bristol, thich exploded her boiler April 20, killing her aptain, three engineers, two firemen, and one oal-trimmer, arrived in the British Channel. The loard of Trade will shortly hold an inquiry on the

A joint-purse agreement has been concluded be tween the Anglo-American and Direct Cable Com-panies. It will shortly be submitted to meetings of the respective shareholders.

A TERRIBLE PANING—THE DRAD RECKORED BY MILLIONS. MILLIONS.

London Trace, May 1.

The famine which our Shanghal correspondent's letter describes this morning is a disaster of world magnitude. It extends over a very wide region of the Empire, it is carrying off the population daily by thousands, and there is no near hope that its ravages will soon be over. Through the north and east of the country, from the near neighborhood of by thousands, and there is no near hope that its ravages will soon be over. Through the north and east of the country, from the near neighborhood of the Imperial city and from the shores of the Yellow Sea, beyond the line of the Great Wall which shuts off China from the Western world outside, the terrible visitation extends. The suffering, we are told, is beyond description. In addition to the multitudes who have already perished under it, there is the larger number of those who are just managing to keep alive, and from whose exhausted ranks fresh victims are continually added to the dismal roll. Anything that will allay hunger is eagerly sought after, no matter how uninviting or unfit to be used as food. The rotten thatch of the houses and dried leaves that serve generally for fuel are not now neglected as nauseous or unsatisfying, and lucky indeed is the man who can get a full supply even of these. The Government is making the semblance of an effort to relieve the widespread misery; but the means it employs are wholly inadequate. An expression of verbal sympathy, a grant of money which allows about a farthing a day for the relief of each case of distress, and some well-meant but mixtaken edicts, which have had the effect simply of making matters worse than before, are the measure of the assistance which the Chinese rulers can bestow. The famine proceeds in spite of them, and matters are rendered worse by the intense cold which was prevailing at the date of our correspondent's letter, and by the snow, which lay so deep as to prevent the power of the substance which the content of the content of the substance which the content of the content of the substance which the content of the content of the substance which the content of the content of the substance which the content of the content of the substance which the content of the content of the substance which the content of the content of the substance when the substance when the substance when the substance which the content of the substance when the substanc

which the Chinese rulers can bestow. The famine proceeds in spite of them, and matters are rendered worse by the intense cold which was prevailing at the date of our correspondent's letter, and by the snow, which lay so deep as to persent the people from picking up any of the wild produce of the soil. As summer advances and as the weeds begin to grow and the trees to be covered with follage, there may be a change expected for the better. Meanwhile, there is no remedy to be found, except in the readiness of the people to do anything and submit to anything that will farnish them with the bare means of preserving life, and in the willing but insufficient relief fund, which is subscribed among the foreigners resident in China and distributed by the Protestant missionaries in the North.

The cause of the famine in the same as of that from which laids is now suffering. The crops of last summer were, we are told, almost entirely destroyed by drought, and the peasantry have now come to an end of their slender reserves of grain and have nothing left on which they can fall back for empoort. China is a country in which at the best of times the ponulation presses very closely upon the means of sousistence. There are no waste stores anywhere. Everything is already turned to account, and when the necessity comes there is little room for any/turner exvingor reduction. Land and water are allike taxed to the attermost to furnish food and dwelling-space for the teeming mulitudes which cover them. The Chinese are hard workers, contented with slender fare, and able to put up comfortably with a general scale of living which would be simply intolerable to Englishmen. These qualities and habits, which turn to their advantage abroad when they are brought into competition with other races, are a source of danger to them as home. The Chinese can undersell the Irish immigrant and the native "white twash" in the distant labor market of Californis. They cannot be equally sure that they will obsaure it and to enjoy the end of on the slender

CHEAPER COAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribesse.

New Youx, May 20.—Probably the reported destitution among the coal-miners will not be increased by the suspension of mining operations during June, as proposed at the last conference of

IOWA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—The State Bar A ciation elected the following officers for the year: President, H. H. Trimole, Davis Con First Vice-President, H. B. Fouke, Dubu Second Vice-President, James T. Lane, Daport; Third Vice-President, B. F. Montgom Council Bluffs; Treasurer, C. C. Nourse, Moines: Corresponding Secretary J. S. Runn, Moines: Corresponding Secretary J. S. Runn

The good Sisters of St. Joseph's Home, teenth street, New York, for the aged persor der their care, use, by direction of their m adviser. Giles Liniment Iodide of Ammonis great success. For sale by all druggiets, BUSINESS NOTICES.

Town Talk—"The Pioneer" plug tob Each plug has a wood tag. It it is now the ite. Everybody likes it.

re recommended in numerous recommended in faiture, and have in numerous clean coders from parties to who clean coders from parties to who clean coders from parties to who clean the coders from parties to the coders from parties to the commended never having believes mended never having believes an end of the commended never having believes and the commended never have been commended in the commended never have been Boston, Feb. 23, 1875.

TPOLE, as.

Then personally appeared the said George.

Then personally appeared the said George core, and made dath that the foregoing states im subscribed is true. Before ms., SETH J. THOMAS, Justice of the 7

ed with Catairth, and in the hundreds of case have sold if I have never seen an instance a shake the confidence I seel in Sanfurd's Radi Catairth. GEORGE F. DIN Oct. 26, 1878.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inha-ing Tube, with full directions for use in all cases Price, \$1. For eale by all wholesale and retail druggies throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents, and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

·››» NERVOUS DISEASES

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of many prins of Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits, and Nervous and

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, by rallying the nervous forces, have proved suc when every other known remedy has failed.

"Just the Thing." Masory. Nosh of Patter Gaystianus; Pleased fi inclosed so canus, for which send me me two COLLIN VOLTAIC PLASTERS. They seem to be just the shis for nervous complaints, as those who use them testif; I do not use them myself, but seeing your advertise ment, and knowing that some of my neighbors we suffering from various nervous and painful diseases, prevailed upon them to try the VOLTAIC PLASTER and thus far they have proved very astisfactory. Please and thus far they have proved very astisfactory. Please can be suffered by the dozen. Very respec-tilly.

Mt. Sterling, O., July 20, 1876.

Mears. Wacks & Potter Gasyllans: Please me by mail one dozen Coll. Ins. Vol.Tail FI TERS. The one I sent for did me so much good it want more to sell besides using them. Inclosed \$2.55. Address. Montgomery, O., May 1, 1976. Sold by all druggists for 25 cents. Sent by mall, carefully wrapped, on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1, 25 for six, or \$2, 25 for twelve, by WERES & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston.

GAS STOVE.

The Retort Gas Stove ELL

The new PERFECT Gas Stove. Chespest mer cooking in the world. Will do the wooking without REATING the house a using it, in haif the time, and at haif the wood, or off. Ferfectly decriess. Same a stoves outsanders to be ACTUALLY do third less gas. Sold by dealers generally. RETORT GAS STOVE COMPANY,

ROYAL BAKING ROYAL BOWDER Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, that to day throughout the country it stands along as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality acose has it galace so high a reputation and position it be kitchess of the text better than the city and country to the text bear of the text bear in the city and country totally to its superiority over all others, and that it will go further and make better biscuit, rolls, cakes, pudding mains, etc., than any other kind. Its warranted accountry pure. The ingredients that enter into its composition are all healthy and natifition. Its great strength, subgrider quality, and perfect uniformity will manife themselves to every intelligent Housekooper who will give it a trial. It countains the exact strength of a pur themselves to every intelligent Housekooper who will give it a trail. It contains to powder.

A special advantage of the Reyal Powder is that it will keep one length of time in any like most other powders, to contract damposes and apoil of expourse to the atmosphere.

The Royal Saxine Powderk is for sale by the best Groom everywhere.

Review. of an Uninteresting Week Among the Banks.

The European Discount Market---The Michigan Central Election.

The Produce Markets Tame and Weak-A General Downward Turn in Grain and Provisions.

nt of Cereals and Live Stock---Duliness i the Forwarding Business.

FINANCIAL.

ings last week show the same decre eral business transactions as those of the two ing weeks. It is not to be denied that the time is a dull one in financial circles. The y that seemed ready to develop into a new rity at the prospect of war in Europe has away and left us as the first fruits of the aux Europe agreat increase in the cost of

....\$17,968,065 \$2,051,475

...\$18,421,253 \$1,710,826 NEW DEPARTURE IN THE TREASURY.

The Nation, May 19.

vent of the week in the financial affairs of

The event of the week in the financial affairs of is country is the new departure in the policy of e Treasury Department—that is to say, the casury has sold \$5,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds a gold with the intention of using the gold for remption in 1879. Heretofore, since the Resumpton act became a law, the whole influence of the overnment has been devoted to reducing the intent on the bonded debt, and the last success in its way was to complete the sale of enough 4½ per Government has been devoted to reducing the interest on the bonded debt, and the last success in this way was to complete the sale of enough 4½ per cont bonds to justify the redemption of \$150,000,000 of 6 per cent 5.20 bonds. Ordinarily, so important an announcement would have deported the price of gold. But, unfortunately, that is sustained, almost wholly because the refunding operations noted have created a large demand for gold to export in payment of the 5.20 bonds called in for redemption, by far the larger part of these having been held in Europe, and only a small part of the new bonds old having been bought there. Between now and he 5th day of August \$70,000,000 of 5.20 bonds will fall due by reason of the calls insued by the creasury. Nearly \$50,000,000 of these bonds to be paid off will come from Europe, and as a small mount of 4½ per cent bonds have been sold there, it follows that comething must be exported in payment. It is now chasper to send gold than anyhing class; and last week over \$3,000,000 gold on were shipped. The prospect of the continuation of these shipments is explanation enough of the firmness of gold, even after the Treasury has some the proper of the continuation of these shipments is explanation enough of the firmness of gold, aven after the Treasury has some the send of the continuation of these shipments is explanation enough of the firmness of gold, aven after the Treasury has some the continuation of these shipments is explanation enough of the send of the continuation of these shipments is explanation enough of the send of the continuation of these shipments is explanation enough of the send of the continuation of these shipments is explanation.

prepare for resumption. EXAMINING A BANK EXAMINER.
Legislative Committee now sitting in New o examine Bank Superintendent Ellis invession with the same tenderness be showed the tolvent banks. He examined the banks as id wish to be examined himself, and has the tool lack to be treated as he has treated Superintendent Ellis' counsel have purbe familiar policy of "objecting" to every on asked the adverse witnesses, and they no had been well sustained by the Committee, which so far as to rale out an offer to that \$100,000 had been illegally to the cost of the bank building by entries must have been seen by the bank examiner, duty it was to ascertain the actual cost, on ound that the "dates of the items were the examination," as if they could have scovered if they had been made subsequent examination. The Committee and their have not been able to suppress all the eviand enough has been disclosed to show that settlers a fool or worse.

The total amount of gold coined by the mints up to April 21, was 1, 435, 230, 610 equal to about \$358, 800, 000.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 106% \$106% in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were \$4%@53% cents on the

BY TELEGRAPH. PORBIGNS.

NEW YORK, May 19. —Gold opened at 108%, declined to 108%, and closed at 106%. Carrying rates, % and 1 per cent, and borrowing rates flat

rates, % and 1 per cent, and both as 2 per cent.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are quoted, greenbacks, 126%; gold, 118%. Coin & per cent discount.

Specie shipments to-day, \$210,000, of which \$150,000 is gold coin, the remainder silver.

Governments firmer.

Railroad ponds strong, and higher in some

State securities firm.

The stock market has been irregular to-day. In the early dealings prices advanced 1/2 to 1/2 per cent, but after the first call reacted 1/2 to 1/2 per cent, while after midday there was a recovery of 1/2 to 1/2

while after minday there was a recovery of 3 to 3 per cent.

Stocks at the close were strong for Western shares and trunk lines, particularly roads west of Chicago, and lower for coal stocks and Western Union. Rock laland advanced to 95, Northwest common to 23, Preferred to 49%, St. Paul common reacted to 19%. Preferred in the later sales ranged between 50% 250%, after having sold up to 51% in the morning.

between 50% @50%, after having sold up to 51% in the morning.

There were reports current on the street as to the answer of President Gowan to a telegram from the coal conference; one to the effect that an answer has been received at Philadelphia, and that it was unfavorable, and the other that no answer had come and none would come till Monday.

Transactions aggregated 185,000 shares, of which 1,500 were Pacific Mall, 12,600 Western Union; 15,200 Northwestern, 20,800 Rock Island, 8,500 St. Panls, 22,200 Lake Shore, 5,700 New York Central, 1,400 Ohios, 27,500 Michigan Cen-

Money easy at 214 per cent on call. Prime mercan tile paper, 314 0414. Sterling steady; actual business, 4714 for sixty days, 40 for sight.

Clearings, \$16,000,000. The Treat bursed to-day, \$238,000. Customs receipts, \$188,000. The weekly bank tatement shows: Loans, decrease, \$24,906; apecie, decrease, \$1,405,900; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,377,000; deposits, decrease, \$580,600; circulation, increase, \$1,200; reserve, increase, \$110,850.

VERNMENT BOXDS.

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prive to the examination. The Committee and Christopher of the Christoph

There is an English practices.
There is an English practice that might advantasously be followed by the American companies, it their annual meetings the policy-holders are alweed to be present, and to question and complain their heart's content. What is needed in this suntry is some such recognition of the rights of slicy-holders, added to a providing of some mainery for maintaining their rights and defending cit property. An insurance company diffuse from policy-holders, added to a providing of some thinery for maintaining their rights and defend their property. An insurance company differs from the savings bank in the inability of the policy-holder to draw out his money, as the depositor and the management of savings banks to cover the insurance companies. The position of the poliholder is equitably not merely that of a cestul trust; he is a part owner, a stockholder, a prietor, who has proprietary rights, and he is much entitled as a stockholder in a railroad copany to tear aside the veils, disquises, and oworks with which almost all American corpormanagements are seeking to mislead and plun managements are seeking to mislead and plun

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
SHIP THE HOLD	1877.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Flour, bris	6,564	11, 287	8,414	10,486
Wheat, bu	9,396		6,948	20, 261
Corn. bu	91, 688	109, 675	124,927	145, 561
Oats, bu	50, 435	40, 890	28,034	75, 128
Rye, bu	327	2, 870		400
Barley, bu	6, 108	2,000	403	1,386
Grasseed, lbs.	12,550	79,563	16, 382	10, 762
Flaxseed, lbs .	33,072	45,780	22, 240	102, 200
B. corn, lbs	60,000	600	80,000	40,511
C. meats, Ibs	219, 480	86,600	1,817,939	918, 338
Beef, tcs			1	1
			30	14
Pork, bris	******		155	1,835
ard, lbs	44,900		854, 288	397, 481
failow, lbs	7,688	30,000	******	20,000
entter, lbs	101, 479	62,030	82,560	87,930
). hogs, No	3	3		
live hogs, No.	8,400	10, 601	2.090	5, 926
attle, No	8, 621	8,656	3, 147	6,509
beep, No	978	205	Jane Land	3130
lides, ibs	94,067	276, 508	162, 390	285, 480
		205	100	1:26
Vooi. lbs	355,009	462, 633	234, 893	356,000
otatoes, bu	2, 165	1,112	176	200,000
oal. tons	8, 220	2,535	207	262
lay, tons	72	110	20	OR CASH AND PORTS
umber, m	3,634	8,773	2,048	2, 294
hingles, m	1,437	1,440	655	1,989
alt, bris	1, 280	3, 330	1,639	1,866
oultry, bs	600	8, 890	4,000	4,000
oultry, coops		14		******
ges, pkgs	230	1,580	173	565
heese, bxs	1,690	458	255	456
'n apples, bris	1,680	140	- 00	S. Chinada S. Telland
Beans, bu	43	111	10	*** ******
scans, Du	30		10	Contract O

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 6 cars No. 2 Northwestern wheat, 1 car No. 2 spring, 3 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do, 11 cars no grade (29 wheat); 3 cars yellow corn, 5 cars No. 1 do, 38 cars high mixed, 13 cars new do, 15 cars new mixed, 86 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 50 cars mixed, 86 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 50 cars rejected do, 19 cars no grade (220 corn); 12 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 do, 33 cars and 6,000 bu rejected do (64 oats); 2 cars and 300 bu No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do. Total (331 cars), 150,000 bu. Inspected out; 6,142 bu wheat, 154,625 bu corn, 11,778 bu oats, 780 bu rye, 476 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of ast week, and for the correspond

50, 317 22, 230 70, 207 47, 498 181, 236 626, 582 205, 950 13, 534 83, 645 115 15, 731 16, 583 67, 208 259, 207 643, 693 463, 781 28, 834 150, 080 wheat bu.
Corn, ba.
Oats, bu.
Rye, bu.
Barley, bu.
Barley, by.
Live hogs, No.
Cattle, No.
The following were the

peing chiefly local.

The drry-goods market had no specially new leatures. A quiet state of trade was apparent on all being chiefly local.

The drry-goods market had no specially new features. A quiet state of trade was apparent on all sides, and a comparatively steady set of prices. At present the chief inquiry is for summer dress fabrica, notions, denima, checks, stripes, ducks, and drills. There was a liberal inquiry for staple and fame groceries, and the general market again presented a steady and firm tone. Sugare are in light stock, and, under an increasing demand, there is a very confident feeling among holders. Sirups, molasses, rice, and soars are unqualifiedly firm. The demand for tens continues to improve, but the long-locked-for advance in prices is still delayed. In the butter and cheese markets there was a quiet and casy feeling. A fair demand for domestic and foreign dried froits was noted, and most kinds were quoted firm. Fish were steady and unchanged. The demand for oils was liberal at generally firm prices. Extra lard oil declined 3c, now quoted at 80c. Paints and colors were active and steady. There is an increasing call for Paris green, which is now offered at 30@35c. Bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were quoted the same as on the day before.

The offerings of lumber at the sale docks were again light, and were soon disposed of to the city trade. The market is firm and sellers think they will get an advance on some grades this week. At the yards the demand is fair and quoted prices are generally adhered to. Some grades of common are firm owing to the light receipts. Seeds were quiet and nominally unchanged. The hide, hay, and wool markets were steady. Broom-corn continues in good demand and firm. Poultry, eggs, and potatoes were dull and lower. Green fruits, especially berries, were in good request and firm.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at the recent rate, Se for corn to Buffalo. Shippers have held off, thinking that the arrival of a large fleet would bring lower rates, but it is now stated that many of the vessels are going to Lake Superior for ore.

Room was taken for 16,000 bu wheat and 175,000

Rail freights were dull, but nominally steady at former rates: To New York, 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 45c on boxed meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c, on grain, Provisions to Baltimore, 42c, and to Philadelphia 43c. To Montral. 25c on grain and 35c on provisions. "Fourth class" rated 10c above grain.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Brokenge Weskiy gives the following as the totals of grain in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, hay 12, 1877;

1877. 1877. 1878. 1878. 1875. May 13. May 15.

Whest, bu. 5.908.622 5.909.105 0.482.437 11.500.898
Corn. 5.508.877 5.677.800 6.693.505 8.426.438
Oats 1.905.650 1.861.677 5.505.148 3.405.654
Barley 1.905.431 1.906.427 622.457 114.099
Rye. 680.400 705.302 377.610 40.708
Total bu. 18.220.422 18,516,342 17,677.800 22.308.855 Total bs. 18. 225, 422118,518, 34217,477, 500 22, 206, 635

"This is isse than the amount probably is, as there is aloat on the lakes more than one week's shipments by lake from lake ports.

We clip the following, by permission, from the circular of J. H. Drake & Co.:

Cash wheat at \$1. 60. with intermediate charges, lake and canal, would cost alongside ship along \$1.70. With said freights so the insurance 16 per come after the commission 2 per cent on the currency value is New York, would cost Sork for orders about 42 at a fleerbohm's quotation: Spring for promps shipments. Cash or at one with intermediate charges, lake and canal corn at the with intermediate charges, lake and the corn at the with intermediate charges, lake and the corn at the with intermediate charges, lake and the corn at the with intermediate charges, lake and the corn at the with intermediate charges in the same sent on the carrency and he was a first of the carrency and he was vork, we also cost Corf. for orders about 2.75 de la New York, would cost Corf. for orders about 2.75 de la New York, would cost Corf. for orders about 2.75 de la New York, would cost Corf. for orders about 2.75 de la New York, would cost Corf. for orders about 2.75 de la New York, would cost Corf. for orders about 2.75 de la New York, would cost Corf. for orders about 2.75 de la New York, would cost Corf. for orders about 2.75 de la New York, would cost Corf. for orders about 2.75 de la New York, would cost Corf. for orders about 2.75 de la New York, would cost Corf. for orders about 2.75 de la New York, would cost Corf. for orders about 2.75 de la New York.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very dull, and probably easier, though so little was done that it was difficult to gauge prices. Buyers held off for concessions, while holders were professedly unwilling to sell except at former quotations. Sales were limited to 200 bris spring extras on private terms. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$6,7569.0.75; choice Minnesots spring, \$9,2598.75; medium do, \$8,7568.25; choice family flour (apring), \$8,2568.75; medium do, \$7,7568.25; medium do, \$8,2568.75; medium do, \$

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS,

ALCOHOL—Was guoted at \$2.0442.14.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fuir demand and firm, and there is talk of making 346 the inside price for common corn. A gentleman from Kanass says the acreage planted with broom-corn is not so large as many expected it would be. Quotations: Green huri. 51467c; medium huri, red tipped, 45435c; green brush, with huri enough to work it. 68536c; inside brush, 364c; medium to choice stalk braid, 46546c; inferior brush, 364cc; crooked do, 264c.

BUTTER—The butter market presents the same characteristics as noted for several days previous. Bayers continue to operate with a good deal of caution, believing that bottom figures have not yet Been reached. For choice grades there is ready sale to focul consumers at 20632c, but anything not answering to the above description is moved with difficulty. We quote the general market as dull and heavy: Choice yellow, 20823c; medium to good, 14617c; inferior to common, 9619c.

BAGGING—Sales of grain bays reached a respectable aggregate, and the market again presented a steady tone. There was not much movement in other goods in the itst. We quoter Stark A. 25c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 19s; Canoskosa, 19c; burlap and 5 bu, 13615c; gunnies single, 14615c; do double, 246245c;

Creek, 19c; American, 18½c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies single, 14@15c; do double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—Trade was not more dull than on the preceding days of the week, but the tendency of prices accmed to be more strongly downward. Materially increased receipts within the next few days are looked for, and buyers are houding off for the decline which is almost certain to follow. We still quote as follows: Good to choice new full cream at 124@13½c, and skims 148410c.

Good to choice new full cream at 124-6139-6, and skims at 36-100.

CUAL—At the extreme low prices recently established consumers show a disposition to buy, and within the past three days a good many orders have been placed. With a single exception—the summer of 1981—the price of antiractic coal never fouched so low figures as now prevail. We again quote: Lackawana, egg. \$5, 75: do nat and range, \$6.00; Blossburg, \$6.50; Briar Hill. \$5.50; Baltimore & Ohlo, \$5.00\$\times\$5.11 Illinois, \$3.50\$\times\$4.25; Gartaherrie, \$5.00\$\times\$1 Indiana block. \$4.50\$\times 4.75. 4.75. EGGS—New slow at 10%c, with sales of loose lots

83.5056.2. 25; Garssherrie, 45.60; Indiana Biock. 54.50

64.75.

EGGS—New alow at 10/20, with sales of loose lots at the country trade are still coming forward crosty, and the market maintains a fairly steady some country trade are still coming forward crosty, and the market maintains a fairly steady some country trade are still coming forward crosty, and the market maintains a fairly steady some country trade are still coming forward crosty, and the market maintains a fairly steady some country trade are still considered. As the country trade are still considered to the country trade of the country trade still considered to the country trade still considered to the country trade of the country trade still considered to the country trade of the cou basana. 20. 2008. OF POXI. Icmona. 83. 50.06.00 per box; basana. 20. 2008. OF POXI. Icmona. 25. 50.06.3.00 per box; basana. 25. 2008. OF POXICO POXIC

March, 11.25011.03c.

Prous-Dull and in buyers' favor: receipts, 8,000 bris; No. 2, 84.0366.25; experime State and Western, 87.0037.25; common to choice extra, 87.2537.35; good to choice, 87.5567.35; common to choice extra, 87.2537.35; good to choice, 93.5667.75; visiter whom, 87.3056.00; faser, 93.5068.05; axtra Ohio, 87.3568.75; H. Lonis, 77.00211.00; Minnesots patest process, 83.50611.75. Rev stow dull and lower at 85.0035, 75.

Branch State - Strangery as 25.0035, 75.

Control State - Stra

Ool.Ox6s—Common, 25.350; good common, 25.350; good common, acceptance and common and com

LIVE STOCK. 2,858 1,240 4,152 2,278 3,147 2,493 1,541 2,759 8,513 2,000

weng for export. But, whatever the capes, our market throughout the week was dull and depressed, and most of the advance of the week before has been lost. The bulk of the supply was taken at \$4.50@5.50, though there were sales of scalawags at \$2.75@3.25, and of extra at \$5.75@6.10. Sales to feeders were principally at \$3.75@4.75, and to the local trade at \$3.50@4.65. Veals and springers were in demand at about previous figures, the former selling at \$3.00@4.55. Open 100 Ba, and the latter at \$25.00@45.00 per head. Saturday's market was quiet, with no perceptible change in values. There was only a light inquiry from the different classes of buyers, but the combined demand about equaled the small supply on sale. Following were the closing

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 500
hs and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3year-tol-year-old steers, weighing 1, 250 to
1, 450 hs.
Good Beaves 1, 450 bs. Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weigh-ing 1, 150 to 1, 400 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair ficsh, weighto 1,000 hs.

LUMBER.

The offerings at the sale docks were light, and nearly all sold in the forencon. The market closed firm at \$7.00 for Manistee piece stuff, and \$8.00210.00 for boards and strips. Lath were steady at \$1.25 and shingles at \$2.0062.20. Dealers think piece stuff will soon advance to \$7.25. The receipts of lumber continue light, because the lumbermen are getting few logs, and those with a supply are piling their stuff on their own docks. being unwilling to sell at present prices. The market for all grades is quoted firm.

Lumber freights were quoted at \$1.125 for Ludington \$1.25 for Manistee, and \$1.00 for Muskeron.

At the yards business was fair at the current prices. The stock of green stuff is light, and there is not much disposition to cut prices, either on green or ary lumber: First and second clear, 1 to 2 lanch.

\$3.00
Third clear, 1 inch.

\$3.00
Third clear, 1 inch.

\$3.00
Third clear, 1 inch.

\$5.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough.

\$5.00
First common dressed stding.

\$1.00
First common dressed stding.

\$2.00
First common dressed stding.

\$2.00
Box boards, A, 13 to 18 lanch.

\$2.00
Box boards, A, 13 to 18 lanch.

\$2.00
Box boards, B, LUMBER.

on stuff, 10 to 18 feet....

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. Special Disputch to The Tribuna con, May 10-11:30 a. m. -FLOUE-No. 1, 330;

No. 2 30s. GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 12s 4d: No. 2, 12s; spring, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 12s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 12s 7d; club, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s 3d. 2d: No. 2, 12s 7d; clab, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s 3d. Corn-26s.

Phovisions—Pork, 64s. Lard, 46s 6d.

Liverpool, May 19—2:30 p. m.—Phovisions—Pork—63s. Lard—47s.

Liverpool. May 19—5 p. m.—Corron—Exchange closed to-day, the Whitsuntide holding continuing Monday and Thesday.

Berransturys—Calafornia whits wheat, aversen, 12s 7da;13s; so club, 13s 3da;18s 6d; spring, 12s 8da;18s 6d. Flour—Western canal, 20232a. Corn—Western mixed, 26s. Canadian, 40s.

7deslas; so ciub, 13s 5deslas ed: spring, 12s cetalis ed. Flour-Western annal, 20235a. Corn-Western mixed, 28s. Osts-American, 2825 ed. Bariey-3s ed. Peas-Canadian, 40s.
CLOVER-SEED-American, 50960a. Prime mess beef, 57s.
Lard-American, 47s. Bacon-Long clear, bacon, 35s; short de, 40s.
Tallow-Fine American, 42s ed; refined, 12s ed.
Lineau of The American, 42s ed; refined, 12s ed.
Lineau of The American, 42s ed; refined, 12s ed.
Lineau of The American, 42s ed; refined, 12s ed.
Lineau of The American, 42s ed; refined, 12s ed.
Lineau of The American, 42s ed; refined, 12s ed.
Lineau of The American, 72s.
CHEESE-American, 72s.
Anyware, May 16. -PITHOLEUM-31s.
The following telegrams were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Literaryout, May 19. -Prime mess pork-Eastern, 75s; western, 62s. Bacan-Cumberiands, 35s; whort riba, 50s ed; hama, 2s, 2s; short ed; 43s; shoulders, 2sc ed; hama, 2s, 2s; short ed; 4st ed. Frime mess pork, 58s; india mess, 10s.
London, May 19. -Literaryot. Whest strong, Callorial while, 12s ide 13s 4d. Corn frm at 23s. Cargoes of coast-Wheat very quiet. Cargoes on passage. Wheat very quiet.

AMERICAN CITIES. AMERICAN CITTES,

REW TORK, May 19.—COTTON—Steady at 10742110;
futures closed quiet but steady; May, 10.20210.252;
fune, 10.20210.302; July, 10.20210.202; August, 119.

11. 120; September, 10.202110; October, 10.20210.002;
November, 10.70210.002; December, 10.70210.002;
January, 10.20210.070; February, 11.670211.100;

January, 10.20211.202;

Ots. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 bris; wheat, 500 bu; cor., 11,000 bu; cats, 500 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 123,000 bu. SEIPHENTS—Wheat. 2, 500 but corn. 123, 000 bu.
CINCINATT.
CINCINATT. O. May 10.—COTTON—Quiet at 10%c.
PLOUS—Opliet but steady.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red. \$1,7561.00. Corn firmer and quiet at 5,685.0. (hais dull and drooping at 456 boc. Rye dull at 85,680c. Baricy quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—FORE—18. good demand and prices a shade higher: sales at \$14,50614.65. Lard nominally unchanged; steam. 9/c; kettle, 10610/sc; curront make sold at 9c. Bulk meats stronger at \$5.0067.1567.20.8
7.50. Bacon in fair demand at 6c; 9c; 8/sc.
WHISKY—Steady and firm at \$1.07.
BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.
LINSERD GIL—Firm at 70.971c.
HOGS—Quiet and nominally unchanged; receipts, 935;

HOUS-Quiet and nominally unchanged: receipts, 885, shipments, 730.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—FLOUR-Dull and lower; Minnesota family, 80.058.50; Feonsylvania do, \$9.50.69.75; high grades, \$10.006.72.00.

GRAIN-Whots quiet and weak; Pennsylvania red, \$2.00; amber, \$2.05; white, \$2.1582.20. Rye dul and nominal at 168970. Corn-Demand limited and prices unchanged. Oats quiet; white, \$265490.

PROVISIONS-Inactive; mess pork, \$15.50. Beef hams, \$20.00.422.00; smoked do, \$11.00.212.00; puckled do, \$8.5089.75. Lard, 102109.5.

BUTTER-Quiet; Western from, 1361390.

GHENSE-Steady; Western fancy, 1461446.

EGES-Firm; Western from, 1361390.

FEROLUM-Redend, 1456; crude, 103401096.

WHISKY-Western, \$1.11.

RECEUTTS-Wheels, 2.000 bu; corn, \$,500 bu, billyments-None.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Corron-FLOUR-Dull; extra, 8d, 5086, 75; A No. 1, 84, 50620 (0); falsey, 89, 50 GRAIN-Wheat steady with FLOUR-Dull; extra, Sci. 2006. 75; ramily, \$7.50.88. 00
A No. 1, \$8.50.20. (0); rancy, \$9.50.510.50.
GRAIN-Wheat steady with a fair dumant red, \$1.50; amber, \$1.50; amber,

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened advanced 1%c; close dull; No. 1 Milwankee, St. 50; No. 2 do, St. 7.3%; June St. 7.4%; July St. 7.5%; No. 3 Milwankee, St. 50; No. 2 do, St. 7.3%; June St. 7.4%; July St. 7.4%; No. 3 Milwankee, St. 54. Corolower and almost nominal; No. 2, 49c. Oats stead, and firm; No. 2, 4tc. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 85: Barley in fair demand; No. 2 spring, Soc; No. 3 do, 4

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19. G

WOOL.

Boston, May 19.—Wool—Demand for the week good and prices firm and well sustained; XX Ohio, 41%0, but good XX would bring 466480; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, 37640c; combing delaine, 40650c for washed, and 32%637c for unwashed; better grades of pulled in good demand; low negfected; sales mostly at 35640c; one lot of combing pulled at 48%c.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, May 19.—The market is generally quiet. Heavy cassimerea, suitings, worsted coatings, and overcoatings continue in steady demand by clothiers. Cotton goods quiet, except brown sheetings, which are in considerable request. Prints were rather more active and firm. Dress goods were in better demand. Foreign goods continue dull.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude \$2.05 at Parker's; refined, 1456, Philadelphia delivery CLEVELAND, O., May 19.—PERTOLEUM—Market quie TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., May 19.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE Firm at 30c.

WESTERN PATENTS.

A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Illinois, Wiscomain, and Michigan for the week ending May 15, 1877; and each patent in the list will bear that date. Reported expressly for Tax Chicago Tribuns by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Charge for obtaining a patent, \$20. A copy of the Patent laws sent free on application:

laws sent free on application:

H. L. Andrews, Chicago, blackboard-eraser, H. Channon, Chicago, splicing wire-rope.

H. Channon, Chicago, splicing wire-rope.

H. Channon, Chicago, skylight,
E. C. Ladrence, Chicago, lamp-burner,
G. Rettig, Chicago, coin-wrapper,
P. Sayi, Chicago, fare-register,
G. Rettig, Chicago, coin-wrapper,
P. Sayi, Chicago, fare-register,
G. Kraetzer, South Chicago, bee-hive.
H. E. Letton, Quincy, couplers for organa, etc.
P. Haucrasperger, Homer, stove-lega.
E. S. McEwen, Lisbon, corn-sheller,
J. W. & S. Small, Aurora, hay-loader,
J. W. & S. Small, Aurora, hay-loader,
J. J. Greenwood, Warren, boots and shoes.
H. Opp, Beileville, plow.
F. Simonson, Round Grove, sawing-machine,
E. Emmer, Frankin Grove, seed-sowers, std.
Gamble & Wagner, Martinyille, water-elevator,
P. Hein, Rock issand, car-couplings'
Schott & Heberling, Warsaw, venf-apparatua,
W. S. Marshall, Batavia, wind mills
H. S. Carter, Chicago (reissuedd, folding-foungea,
S. Newall, Chicago (trademark), stmoil-piste.
Spaniding & Merrick, Chicago (trademark), stmoil-piste.

phose. A williama, Cambria, with-mills.

1. Littin, Oahkosh, bob-sledt.

C. E. Hogers, La Crosse, techning nipples.

I. Smith, Horicon, converting motion.

MICHIGAN.

E. Brough, Greenville, reciprocating churg.

N. H. Gould, Oakfald Centre, turbin water-wheel.

J. W. & H. Johnson, Ferryaburg, abserting bolier plates. plates.

A. E. Barthel, Detroit, grate-bar.
O. Davis, Battle Creek, folding-seats.
L. Russell, Otsogo, car-starter,
Monteeth & Mesick, Flainsville, harm
O. White, Detroit, change-boxes. A Minister's Cont-Tall Makes a H

A Minister's Coat-Tail Makes a Bow in the Church.

Church.

About 100 years ago it was customary to wear the so-called round coat by nearly all classes of people in this country, even by the military. Some sixty years ago double-breasted and frock coats became fashlonable, and about thirty-six years since the sack coat was introduced.

contrivent years since the sack coat was introduced.

To the present time some of the religious people known as "Mennonites" maintain that all persons belonging to their Church ought to wear none but round coats. Formerly no male person was admitted to membership unless he wore a round coat. About fifty years ago this rule was abandoned and in many of the Mennonite congregations men were admitted to membership in any style of coat.

About forty-even years ago John H. Oberholtzer was admitted to a membership in a coat that was not round. In 1843 he was called to the ministry and was duly installed, and several weeks thereafter objection was made to the cut of his coat, which, it was contended, should be round, as he was a minister. He oughs at least to officiate in a round coat. He protested, and argued that a minister ought to have the privilege of wearing any style of coat he thought

When William E. Dodge sent in his resists a member, because the brothen of the League Club would indulge in the fragment they assembled and drew up and sang the full dirge, expressive of their feelings:

CHIOAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND C KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT IN Union Depot, West Side, near Madison. & Le Twenty-third-st Ticket Omce 122 Handon

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTS 6:40 a. m. 7:40 a. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. 11:10 a. 1

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL MAILMAN Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-st. Res Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Arm and at Depot. Leave. | Arriva

Night Express
All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for a res
and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Press
du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Wises. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILSON Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteen st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Clark-st., and at depots. Leave. | Am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secution Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive. St. Louis Express 5:40 m.

St. Louis Fast Line 5:30 p. m.

Cairo A New Orleans Ex 5:30 p. m.

Springfield Day Ex 5:30 p. m.

Springfield Night Ex 6:40 a. m.

Pooria, Burlington & Keokuk

Pooria, Reokuk & Hamibal. 6:30 p. m.

Dubuque & Sloux City Ex 5:30 p. m.

Gilman Passenger 5:23 p. m. 5:3

FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAL Depot corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket of e5 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Res Louve. | Arriva

BALTIMORE & OHIO. rains leave from Exposition Building, fool of roe-st. Ticket-offices: 85 Clark-st., Palmer Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building) Loave. | Arrive CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND PACIFIC BAIL OF Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta office 56 Clark-st., Sherman house Leave. A

From Central Depos, foot of Lake-st.
Depart. A

CINCINNATI ATP LINE & ROKOMO LIBE.
From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carrell as.
Day Express (except Sunday)... Sc40 a. m. 4:10 p.
Night Express (daily)....... 8:00 p. ss. 7:20 p. LAKE NAVIGATION.

For Milwankee and all West Shere ports.
Daily, Sunday a Rocated.
Saturday's Soat doe't go until
Friday morning's Boat goes through to
Ahappe.
For Grand Hayen, Grand Hagids, and Muskegost, Daily, Sunday excepted.
For Grand Hayen, Grand Hagids, and Muskegost, Daily, Sunday excepted.
Thursday
For Grand Londington. Tuesday and
Thursday
For Grand Hay, Zecanalas, etc., Tuesday and
Office and docks, foot Michigan ay.

Michig Lines in

is from the

The Fight for the Futu

rages. There are about forty co

commencement of construction, the a lien which relates back to the cont the building of the road, althoug material was furnished after the erested and recorned. Repairs on completed building or railway on a completed building or railway on a completed building or railway on the part of the commence repairs do not give a lien which willen of the mortgage. The owner of railway on which he has given a minprove the mortgage out of existerpairs at libitum, and furnished the mortgage. When there is a probuilding or railway, these once have building or railway, these once have pleted, and a mechanic subsequently furnishes material, he has a lien, be to the mortgage.

Areful surveys of the proposed of the proposed. The force Eastern capitalists by Manas spits of sirennous efforts, no moraised for such purpose, Rastern had too much experience with lower not care to make more investments will the Railroad Tariff liev had been stall the Railroad Tariff liev had b

had too much purpose. Eastern had too much experience with lowe a not care to make more investments until the Railroad Tariff law had bee It is reported that arrangements heeted by which the Chicago, Burlin will cross the Mississippi River at C Chicago & Nerthweaturn bridge. It long ago that the right had been refu arrangements had been made with the waukee & St. Paul to cross at Sabula sait would be an extension of the Mi Paul southwest so as to cut out Clint undoubtedly gotten up to divert at the real objective point was heing es THE MICHIGAN CENT
The aght about the intere control
pan Central Railroad continues with the statement recently made
ager of one of the Canada lines, the

ager of one of the Canada lines, the was working in harmony with Sidns the Canada Southern interest, is gen to force of the Canada Southern interest, is gen to be correct, and that all proxiesses to be correct, and that all proxiesses delicated in the control of the canada Southern interest. To see that the canada southern that interest in the canada southern that interest in the canada southern the canada southern that interest in the canada southern the canada

ractical business man and stockholders, returned to deal with this question in a maje stockholders, returned to deal with this question in a maje serve sie interests of the road and the stockholders of the stockholders of which they form the stockholders of which they return a stockholder of which they return a stockholder of which they return a stockholder of the stockholders will have only themselves choose wrong.

RE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

6:40 a. m. 0:00 a. m. 5:15 p. m. 3:40 p. m. 11:10 a. m. 10:20 p. m. 5:40 a. m.

ind Minne- 10:00a. m. 4:00p. m. 5:03 p. m. *11:00 L m

1 9:30 p. m. 1 7:00 s. 1

Express for 10:50 a.m. 3:40 p.m.

Leave. | Arrive. EALTIMORE & OHIO.

Exposition Building, foot of Moncoffices: as Clark-st., Palmer House,
and Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arrive.

8:50a. m. | 5:40 a. m. BLAND PAGINIU BATLEGAD Buren and Sherman-sta, Turns lark-st., Sherman Isouse. Leave. | Arriva.

INCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B. B. inten and Carroll-sta., West Side

| Depart. | Arr Depart | Arrive.

Bunday)... 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m GODETCH STRAMERS

RAILROADS. ters of interest Regarding lowa.

The Fight for the Future Control of the Michigan Central.

Report.

MICHIGAN RAILROADS. special Correspondence of The Tribune.

persor, Mich., May 17.—All of the railroads persor, Mich., May 17.—All of the railroads persor, Mich., May 17.—All of the railroads sering in this State are organized under the seril failread law except four, viz.: The seril & Milwaukee; the Michigan Central, and edit beanches known as the Grand River Valley, the lake Shore & Michigan Southern. These is law to a gerated under special charters. The Petroit & Milwaukee corporation is the possess, through the legal devices of sundry fore-issues, consolidations, etc., of the chartered shows consolidations, etc., of the chartered shows consolidations, etc., of the chartered shows the serious legislature in an act bearing date in the State of 1 per cent on the paid-in capital at the State of 1 per cent on the paid-in capital at the State of 1 per cent on the paid-in capital at the State of 1 per cent on the paid-in capital at the State of 1 per cent on the paid-in capital at the State of 1 per cent on the paid-in capital and the state of 1 per cent on the paid-in capital and the state of 1 per cent on the michigan Central inservation and it does not contain any provision septual, and it does not contain any provision perpetual, and it does not contain any provision for earlier construction of the Michigan Central inservation of the State through a board of investigation of the State through a board of the capital state of the central, at deed of sale and a charter. In the same at the Legislature also passed an act (numbered for the state and a charter. In the same at the Legislature also passed an act (numbered as a branch thereof. Both these tears, which may be practically considered as a time of the tentral the right to buy the roads as a stand value after twenty years, and in any foundation part of the Legislature, with the important was discounted the Legislature, with the important

set alteration, amendment, or repeal." It is to beserved that this thirty years limit was set is 1876.

It lichigan Southern Railroad was also surely and begun by the State, but by act 113 of a gass sold to a private corporation for \$500, the celving a charter precisely similar in its most that of the Central. Through a variety master and consolidations this charter became of the franchises of the present powerful Lake at Michigan Southern Railway Company, and over what is known as the Detroit, Adrian, lacked branches of that line, while another cilcidative of like date and terms (originally on as that of the Eric & Kalamazoo Railroad) on the thirty years limit in these mass last year encouraged the Granger element, he expiration of the thirty years limit in these mass last year encouraged the Granger element, he expiration of the thirty years limit in these mass last year encouraged the Granger element, he expiration of the thirty years limit in these mass last year encouraged the Granger element, he expiration of the thirty years limit in these mass last year encouraged the the repeal of a special charters with the almost compelling those corporations to reorgan under the general Railroad law of this State, patilons for this purpose were widely circus and extensively signed, especially in the leasning. The employed the repeal movement, the leasning to a close, and, while the Railroad laws of the State, and one that the repeal and the Railroad committees, and on a test vote the repeal and the Railroad committees, and on a test vote the repeal to the stand her Committees, and on a test vote the repeal to the stand her Committees, and on a test vote the repeal to the stand her Committees, and on a test vote the repeal to the stand her Committees, and on a test vote the repeal to the stand her Committees, and on a test vote the repeal to the stand her Committees, and on a test vote the repeal to the stand her Committees, and on a test vote the repeal to the stand her Committees, and on a test vote the repeal to t

shall be Burlington, Cedar Impics of the relative falload. In this case were involved the relative gits set profities of mechanics' liens and mortness. There are about forty cases in this court in such similar duestions are in issue. In the above me the petition of Wells, French & Co., who seek a establish a mechanic's lien on the railroad for a priority of the second setablish a mechanic's lien on the railroad for a priority of the second setablish as mechanic's lien on the railroad for the second setablish as mechanic's lien on the railroad for the second setablish as mechanic's lien on the railroad for the second setablish as mechanic's lien on the railroad for the second seco of the commencement of the straint of the country of the commencement of a recorded lien is created subsequent to the menants of construction, the mechanic has an which relates back to the commencement of sealing of the road, although the work or terial was furnished, after the mortgage was sated and recorded. Repairs on a previously apleted building or rall way on which a mortage the sate prior to the commencement of such pairals not give a lien which will override the not the mortgage out of existence by making pairs at librium, and furnishing the last the necessary credit therefor, by giving the same and material-man a lien paramount to a mortgage. When there is a prior lien on the ching or rallway, these once having been comised, and a mechanic subsequently does work or raishes material, he has a lien, but subordinate the mortgage.

mortage.

This surveys of the proposed extension of the Pacific to Fort Dodge have recently been and estimates prepared. These were laid Estera capitalists by Manager Wyatt. In a streamons efforts, no money could be for such purpose. Esstern capitalists had seemed experience with lows roads, and did to the properties of the properties

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Let about the future control of the MichiCentral Railroad continues with unabated.

The statement recently made by the manci on of the Canada lines, that Vanderbilt
working in harmony with Bidney Dillon and
Canada Southern interest, is generally believed
correct, and that all provises sent to Mr. Vanlin accordance to the Chase & Atkins circuunil he ased in that interest. The following
missiano, which appears in the New York
in, throws some additional light on this matter;
as passing so deeppity as "emissient respectthous some additional light on this matter; its esting so deceptive as "eminent respectively and the source of the

CK ISLAND & PACIFIC. ing is an abstract from the next an-

sou, 108.35. The interest on the \$5,000.000 guaranteed bonds of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company during the year amounted to \$550.000, which was a charge to the Chicago. Rock Island & Pacific. This reduces the surplus of the latter, after paying 10 per cent dividends, to \$55,968.00."

As compared with 1875-6, this statement shows a decrease of \$439,939.21, or 6 per cent, in gross carnings; a decrease of \$121,967.26, or 3.3 per cent, in expenses; and a decrease of \$317,971.95, or 8.6 per cent, in net carnings. The surplus over dividends, interest, and rentals for 1875-76 was \$1,213,080.82. Previous reports have had no statement whatever concerning the profit or loss from the operations of the Chicago & Southwestern.

ATCHISON. TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

Few people there are who do not cherish delightful anticipations of some day gliding across the great plains of the Far West to seek new lease upon life in the pure, bracing, exhiliarating atmosphere of the majestic mountain ranges of Colorado. To all who have dreamed of days amid the matchless scenes, the towering peaks and deep-mouthed gorges of the "Alpa of America," the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" will come as an awakening to realization. It is a superb publication in every particular, the jetter press the perfection of typographical excellence, the arrangement a model for book printers, while such distinguished artists as Moran, Bisbing, Laugridge, French, and Worrall furnished the drawings for the illustrations which so profusely adorn the pages. The views in the Mancos and McElmo Canons are subjects entirely new and of rare fascination, while the single engraving of the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas is ten by afteen inches in dimensions. The "Tourist," aside from its rich typography and highly artistic engravings, is a work of rare interest, written, as it is, in an easy and graphic vein throughout, Mr. J. G. Pangborn, the anthor, being an old newspaper man, and the treatment of the "Tourist" more of the journalistic order than of the stereotyped book-writer. The publisher, Maj. T. J. Anderson, ex-Mayor of Topeka, Kan., sends a specimen copy of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" more of the journalistic order than of the stereotyped book-writer. The publisher, Maj. T. J. Anderson, ex-Mayor of Topeka, Kan., sends a specimen copy of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" more of the journalistic order than of the stereotyped book-writer. The publisher, Maj. T. J. Anderson, ex-Mayor of Topeka, Kan., sends a specimen copy of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" more of the journalistic order than of the stereotyped hook-writer. The publisher, Maj. T. J. Anderson, ex-Mayor of Topeka, Kan., sends a specimen copy of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" more of the journalistic order than of the stereotyped hook-writer ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE

THE CENTRAL VERMONT. THE CENTRAL VERMONT.

The Receivers and Managers of the Central Vermont Railroad were charged by various parties with mismanaging the property of the Company. In consequence of this, the Court appointed, a short time ago, three special Masters to examine and audit the accounts of the Receivers and Managers. The special Masters have just completed their investigation and submitted a very voluminous revestigation and submitted a very voluminous report. It completely vindicates the Receivers and Managers from the charges of fraud and mismanagement which have been made against them so constantly and bitterly during the past five years, and sets out in strong and clear colors the real status of the trust-property, and the steps that have been taken, with the concurrence and advice of all the parties in interest for its management and development, and shows plainly the utter falsity and groundlessness of those vile s'anders upon the Vermont Courts which have been so freely circulated as a part of the programme of this railroad war.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., May 20.—Mr. Chapman, Recere of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington
Road, has appointed E. H. Waldron General Superintendent of the road, to take effect immediperintendent of the road, to take effect immediately. Mr. Waldron is also General Manager of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Western Road from Ambia to Bloomington. Mr. Chapman has also made amicable arrangements with the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago ôfficers, so that they can have the business of the Toledo. Peoris & Warsaw Road, bringing it from Sheldon to this city, and turning it over to the Wabash Road here, thus completing the link between Mr. Hopkins' two lines, and thus rendering inoperative the injunction of the Superior Court against this business passing over the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Road between Templeton and Lafayette, and going to the Wabash Company here.

FOND DU LAC. FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., May 20.—The Fond du Lac, Waussn & Lake Superior Company was incorporated last evening. The incorporators are C. J. L. Brown, W. H. Hiner, Alex McDonald, A. G. Raggles, G. W. Lusk, J. P. Meyer, R. W. Merryman, C. K. Pier, and T. F. Strong. The preliminary survey has been completed to Wausau, and the line found to be a very practicable one. The road will be of the standard gauge, and will be laid with steel rails.

The bills to repeal the special charters of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and two other companies, came up in the Michigan Legislature May 12. A vote being taken on the first one, it was defeated by a large majority. This was regarded as a test vote, and the others were withdrawn. The effect of the passage of the bills, and the repeal of the charters, would have been to oblige the companies to reorganize under the general law, making them subject to its provisions as to taxtion, tar-

iffs, etc.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has equipped its passenger trains with the Westinghouse automatic air-brake, and trial tests as to its efficiency will be made next Tuesday in the presence of a number of railroad and newspaper men.

THE JEWS.

What Is Thought of the Rumored Loan in Exchange for Palestine.

New York World (Turkophile).

A recent London dispatch stated that the Russian Government had succeeded in raising a loan by the assistance of the Jewish bankers, with from the Turks, and that all the legal penalties against the race shall be abolished throughout the Russian Empire. Careful inquiry in the best-informed circles tends to show that there is Russian Empire. Carcful inquiry in the bestinformed circles tends to show that there is
little or no foundation for this sensation
story. Mr. Seligman, the banker, who would
certainly know if any such arrangement existed,
said yesterday to the writer that he had no information whatever to support these rumors, though
he is in daily receipt of dispatches from Europe
and has had several on the subject of the proposed
Russian loan. Mr. Lewis May, of May & King,
whose prominent position among the foremost
American Jews would surely make him acquainted with any such important movement as the one
above reported, said he had heard nothing about
it, and did not believe it had any
foundation in fact. Another well-known Jewish gentleman said the report was absurd on
the face of it; that no one would be likely
to take Palestine as security for a loan to Russia,
and, least of all, when it was by no means certain
that Russia would ever possess it. He thought
the dispatch in question was made up of the whole
cloth. Similar opinions were expressed generally
at the Harmonic Club, where the Jewish capitalists
and bankers of the city were found in large numbers. the dispatch in question was made up of the whole cloth. Similar opinions were expressed generally at the Harmonic Club, where the Jewish capitalists and bankers of the city were found in large numbers.

From conversations with several of the most prominent Israelites in New York, it appears that Jewish sympathy, here at least, is largely with Turkey in the present European conflict. The fact was mentioned that Russia had uniformly denied to the Jews all the higher civil and political rights, and had even gone so far as to exert its influence to prevent the removal of their disabilities in the province of Serbis and Roumania. Turkey, on the contrary, is claimed to have recently shown them every consideration and to have given them representation in the Government and in many of the highest positions of political trust. The outrages upon the Roumanian Jews are attributed to Russian influence, and one gentleman said: "As far as race considerations can enter into a matter like this, every Jew who has any teeling for his brethren must hope that Russia may be beaten in this war. Though it is hardly to be expected that race considerations will influence the Jewish bankers in the conduct of purely business negotiations to any great extent, you may be sure that they will not go out of their way to help a power which, of all others, has treated, and still treat; their race with the most unrelenting intolerance and cruelty."

As to the question of the existence among the prominent Jews here or elsewhere of a desire to regain possession of Palestine for their race, there is little to add to the statements published on this subject in the World three months ago. As Mr. Lewis May said at that time: "The Jews have no desire to invest in Palestine building-lots or Jordan river fronts; they prefer Fifth avenue or Boulevard lots." It is safe to say that sevencighth expect to ge back, if at all, at the time and in the manner promised in the Scriptares. With the present number of Jews in the world (nore than there were in the day

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

will play probably in the field if necessity should require.
Trott, the new Fairbanks player, arrived from Washington yesterday morning. He will catch for Bachi in to-morrow's game with the Libertys.
The correspondent was asked that the result of Saturday's games be reprinted in Monday's paper is informed that the games in question were: Chicago 7. St. Louis 1. In Chicago; Louisville 9. Hartford 5, in Louisville; and Boston 6, Cincinnati 2, in Cincinnati.
The idea of the leading city clubs to play several games during the season for the benefit of the local charities is certainly one which should be encouraged. The following correspondence shows the character of to-morrow's game:

the character of to-morrow's game:
Cuicago, slay 15.—In: George E. Shipman, Superintendent Foundings' Bonna: We, the uncersigned being anxious to show our appreciation of your efforts to establish and sustain a worthy charity, fixe arranged to play an exhibition game of base-hall at the bail Park. I wenty-third and state streets, of I usaday, May 22, for the the benefit of the Foundings' Home. We trust the arrangement will be satisfactory to you. Awaiting your reply, we are, dear sir, yours very truly, A. C. hathous, Manager Fairbank Base-Ball Club, I. A. FLEMMING, Secretary Liberty Base-Ball Club,

CRICAGO, May 16.—Meurs. A. C. Kellegg and I. A. P. Freming: Your kind favor of the 15th inste, offering to piny an exhibition game of base-ball for the Foundings itome, has been duly received, and the offer is accepted with many thanks. Very truly yours,

GROUGE S. SRIPKAN. The following is the full score of the second game played between the White Stocking and St. Louis clubs on Saturday last:

THE SCORE: Total. 34 3 5 27 14 5

1 1 1 1 0 1

THE TURF.

The Dexter Park season will be opened to-day by a race for 2:40 horses, for which the management have offered a purse of \$250. The six entries are lowa Giri, Milton G., Minnie, Sorrel Tom, George B., and Ethan. The horses will be called at 3:00 sharp.

Col. Mansur, proprietor of Dexter Park, whose misfortune was noted in these columns, still lives at his residence, nursing his broken collar-bone and the late and swallow, coal to Chicago at 35c; schr Moore go hence to Erie to load for Chicago on p. t.; schr Danforth, coal to Chicago at 35c; schrs Hoyt and Swallow, coal to Chicago at 35c; s THE TURF.

ribs. He is in excellent spirits, and rapidly re-covering, however. Another week will probably see him out doors again. INFECTIOUS DISEASE,

What Contagion Consists Of—An Important Subject Treated by Prof. Tyndall.

A London newspaper of April 30 says: "Prof. Tyndall occupied the chair on Saturday night at the concluding lecture of Dr. Corfield's course on the laws of health. The subject of the lecture was 'Infectious Diseases.' In proposing a vote or thanks, Prof. Tyndall paid a high compliment to the lecturer for the thoroughly sound instruction which he had so clearly conveyed. Referring to the cause of diseases, he had made it plain that the contagion had consisted of definite particles, sometimes Stoating in gas, or in the air, or in the liquid which we drank; and that, like organic seeds in the soil, they multiplied themselves indefinitely in suitable media, the great probability being that these disease-producing particles were living things. A close study of the subject, extending now over two years, enabled him to agree entirely with the lecturer in the parallelism throughout which he had declared to exist between the phenomena of these disease-poisons and the phenomena of ordinary putrefaction. Take the case of sies communicating disease from one person to another; that was exactly paralleled by phenomena in putrefaction. Thus he had chopped up a becfsteak, steeped it in water, raised the temperature a little above the temperature of the blood, poured off the water, filtered it, and got a perfectly clear liquid; but that liquid, placed in a bottle and exposed to the air, began to get more and more turbid; and that turbid liquid, under the microscope, was soon found to be swarming with living organisms. By heating this perfectly clear beef-tea, it would be sterilized, everything being killed which was capable of producing those little organisms which produced the turbidity; and by keeping it perfectly stopped from the air, and from coming in contact with any floating particles, it might be preserved for eighteen months in a state of transparency; but if a fly diputed the sufficient to infect the sterilized fluid—just as a surgeon dipped the What Contagion Consists Of---An Important

would be summent to infect the sterilized fund—

-just as a surgeon dipped the point of a lancet
into vaccine lymph to vaccinate—and in forty-eight
hours the clear liquid would be swarming with
these living organisms. In this, as in the case of
contagnous disease, there was a period of incubahours the clear liquid would be swarming with these living organisms. In this, as in the case of contagnos disease, there was a period of incubation.

"In proof of what the lecturer had stated that here the contagion of these communicable diseases was not gaseons or liquid, but solid particles, he would describe an experiment he made only a few weeks since. Eighteen months since he had a place prepared from which all floating particles of dust were removed, and in it he placed a number of vessels containing particles of dust were removed, and in it he placed a number of vessels containing particles of dust were removed, and in it he placed a number of vessels containing particles of dust were removed, and in it he placed a number of vessels containing particles had been killed by heat. Although all these vessels had stood during that time side by side, there had been no communication of contagion from one to the other, but the beef-tea and mutton-broth remaining transparent as when put in, though the other vessels emitted the most noisome stench; but if a bubble was caused in one of the putrefying masses by blowing into it, and fose to the surface and burst, and the spray of the bubble was allowed to fall on the transparent beef-tea or mutton-broth, in forty-trace hours they became as bad as their neighbors. It was not therefore sewer-gas which did the mischief, but the particles which were driven up and scattered by the sewer gas. Referring to another point on which the lecturer on that matter. With regard to the power of disease poisons to be generated in decomposing animal matter, he would say that for the last twesty-one years he had been in the habit of visiting the upper Alpine valleys, where, among the Swiss chalets, there was the most abominuble decomposition going on from day to day, and exceedingly had smells, but there these contagions this infected form, and the disease would were transported there, it would spread like wildCASUALTIES.

BROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

East Sauthaw, Mich., May 20.—A young manness James Morrill, in trying to save a little brother who had fullen from a boat, was drowned in Cass River yesterday. The body was recovere soon after.

CLINTON, Ia., May 20.—The body of Mr. David Johns was found in the river below the city to day. On Oct. 5 last, Johns Ruel Clapp, and Clarence Bates sailed off on a fishing expedition and were never seen afterwards. Conjecture as it their fate is now set at rest.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
Mil WAUKER, Wis., May 20.—John Gleason, shorer, walked of the dock at the foot of Sycanore street early this morning, and was drowned.

AT NORTH VERNON, KY.

Louisville, Ky., May 20.—At North Vernon, Ky., this morning fire destroyed Charles Kirtley's law office. J. E. Allen's furniture store, the residence of S. W. Brown, the office of Dr. J. J. Brown, and the residence of Mrs. Williams. Loss, heavy; insurance, none.

AT DANVILLE, ILL. Baccial Disputch to The Tribuse.

Danville, Ill., May 20.—A large two-story frame house belonging to the Pearson estate, and situated on Vermillion street, burned at 1 o'clock this morning. Loss, \$1,000; fully insured in Eastern

MARINE NEWS.

THE CITY OF DULUTH. THE CITY OF DULUTH.

The following is the log of the first trip this season of the stmr City of Duluth. J. C. Fitzpatrick, clerk: Left Chicago May 5; called at all the west-shore ports. May 8 passed up the Sault itiver. Passed through large fields of ice between the Sault and White Fish Poist. At the latter place the Duluth was the first arrival of the season. May 9, arrived at Marquette, having been delayed, running to the northward of the large fields of heavy ice off Grand Island. May 10, went through Portake Lake and River, calling at Lake Linden. running to the northward of the large fields of beavy ice off Grand Island. May 10, went through Portake Lake and River, calling at Lake Linden, Hancock, and Honghton. May 11, spont the entire day on Kewecnaw Point, calling at Copper Harbor, Engle Harbor, and Engle River. At these latter places the Duluth created considerable excilcement and comment on account of being by several hundred tons the largest text was passed among the Canadians at Prince Arthur's Landing, on the north shore. We were all day discharging freight for Thos. Marke & Bros., an enterprising firm that purchases heavily in Chicago. Five miles distant is Fort William, an old lindson Bay Company's trading post, situated on the beautiful Kaminstiquia River, near its mouth. Retween the above-named places exists a considerable rivalry as to which shall be the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railroad. Beautiful scenery is to be seen while passing in and out of Thunder Bay: numerous islands and headlands of Solid rook rising hundreds of feet out of the water. May 13, called at Bayfield, Ashland, and La Pointe. May 14 stoppeds tontonagon, another place where the Duluth was commented upon as being the largest steamer that had ever entered their port. Touched at Kagie Harbor same day. May 16, arrived at Marquette, where we remained until the evening of the 16th, moving around among the several docks collecting our down cargo, navigation in Marquette harbor being extremely slow at present on account of the lee, which still exists in large quantities. May 17, called at Grandfishand, and left the same evening, bidding adjeu to Lake Superior for this trip, having made almost a complete circuit of that famons lake. May 18, passed down the Sault River, meeting several fresh arrivals from the St. Clair River ice-gorge. Touched at Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, and st. Helena. Point St. Ignace is a very pretty spot in the Straits of Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, and st. Helena. Point St. Ignace is a very pretty spot in the Straits of Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, and

LAKE FREIGHTS. camers. Sail rates are quoted at 24/6.3c on cor than many expected, as several large ressels have gone to Marquette for ore. The charters Saturday were: Props Idaho, Dean Richmond, and Starueca, corn through via Buffalo; prop City of Milwaukee, corn to Ogdensburg; prop Europe, wheat to Montreal at 11c; schr Speedwell, corn to Edwardsburg.

Chicago at 35c; schrs Hoyt and Swallow, coal to Milwankee at 30c; Mears, coal to Chicago at 35c; J. P. Marsh, three trips, ore from Marquette to Cleveland at \$1.40, and limestone from Kelly's Island to Marquette at 40c.

TOLEBO—Schr Atmosphere, corn to Buffalo, 2c; and L. L. Lamb, wheat to Buffalo, 2c; schr Shupe, corn to Buffalo, 2c, and prop Prussia, corn to Montresi, 7½c; schrs Jennie White and Charger, corn to Oswego, £c; schr H. B. Moore, corn to Buffalo, 2c; and Corsican, staves to Buffalo, \$5.00 for pipe and \$4.00 for West Indies.

DETROIT—Charters on the 18th; Schr Moses Gage, cordwood, Cheboygan to Chicago, at \$1.50 per cord on the rail. Schrs Freeman and Gen. Worth, stave-bolts, Buckhorn dock, Lake Erie, to Buffalo, \$1.00 per cord on rail. Schr Ben. Franklin, salt, Fort Hope to Cleveland, at 11c per bri.

A PATENT TRIMMER. A novel invention eartainly, if not a practical one, has been made at Milwaukee by James Sheriff, an iron founder, and, so far as already demonstrated, it works successfully and promises to do away with the present laborious manner of truming grain in vessels, when received from the elevator. One of the new machines is at work in Milwaukee, and as econ as it can be fairly tested. ming grain in vessets, when received from the elevator. One of the new machines is at work in
Milwaukee, and as soon as it can be fairly tested
and improvements made, if any are required, it
will be introduced. A single machine will cost
\$9, and on a large vessel like the Sage ten of
them would be required. It costs \$56 to trim a
cargo on board the Sage in the present
manner, and thus it appears that the
cost of the ten machines would be asved
in two trimmings. Mr. Sheriffs invention
is very simple in construction, and cannot get out
of order. It can be placed on board a vessel without fear of any objection from the underwriters.
It sets upon a square iron basis, and a spout or
pipe is adjusted in it in such a manner that it revolves and ejects the grain passing from the elevator spout to any required part of the vessel, distributing evenly and with far greater rapidity than
can be done by hand. The above information was
obtained from a gentieman of Milwaukee who has
seen the machine in operation, and who says it
will revolutionize the trimming business, and make
it much cheaper.

A LARGE FLEET IN.

A fleet of over 100 steam and sail vessels has srived here within the past forty-eight hours. Firty vessels, loaded with lumber and shingles, arrived during the forty-eight hours ending with last evening at 6 o'clock, and also seven with wood, four with railroad ties, and one with bark. Twenty-two cargoes were on the market. During the same time there were ninety arrivals of all kinds, including three vessels light. Among those that came into port are the prop I. H. Owen and schrs A. H. Moss. A. J. Rogers, Jesse Linn, and Agnes L. Potter with iron ore from Escansba; the prop Europe, from Goderich. with barley; the schr Prince Edward, from Owen Sound, with barley; and prop Alaska and schr Annie Sherwood, from Eria, with coal. The last-named vessel lost her jibboom and howsprit during the recent ice-jam at the Flats by a colision with another yessel. A LARGE FLEET IN.

An Eastern exchange says fron ship-building has developed rapidly since it began in this country in 1808. By a statement of the register of the Treasury it appears that there have been built in the United States, for American owners, 254 vessels of all kinds, with a total tonage of 197, 500 tons. All but fifty-seven were over 100 tons, and eighty were over 1,000 tons. The number now annually built in this country is about thirty, with a value of from \$12,000,000 to \$45,000,000. Nine large iron steamabips of the first-class are now being built upon the Delaware River, eight of which are in the well-known vard of John Roach & Sons, as Chester. Pa. This quick growth of iron ship-building is, of course, the result of the great cheapening of iron in this country in recent years. The price of pig-iron to ship-builders has fallen to \$18 per ton, and the importations from 800,000 to 165,000 tons. IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

FREIGHTS AT CLEVELAND.

Most of the downward-bound fleet will pass through the rivers within the next daylor so, and freights to Lake Michigan ports will be a little dull and scarce until this fleet is scattered again, Quite a number of vessels have taken orders for cargoes of iron-ore from Lake Superior, Michigan, and Escanda, and many are taking cargoes of ismber from Saginaw, Alpena, and different points in Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron, those from Lake Michigan at rates ranging from \$1.50 per m to \$1.00 per m delivered on rail to Chicago and Milwaukee, which is fully equal to 50s free on coal to the same ports. Coal freights to Lake Michigan

Captains bringing their boats to Ontor

PORT HURON.

Special Dispetals to The Tribune.

Powr Huron, Mich., May 20.—Down—Prope Ocean, Huron City, William Cowie, Chaunery Huribut, Wales and barges; schrs Lady McDonald, J. Bigler, Admiral, and New Dominion.

Ur—Props S. D. Caldwell, Marine City, Newburg, Benton, Mary Pringle and barges, Havana and barges, Y. Swain and consort, Alpena and barges; schrs John Rice, Frankie Wilcox, Asa Chiles, E. A. Nicholson, Vampire, J. M. Hutchinson, and Havana.

Wind—Southwest, gentle.

Weather—Cloudy, with rain. PORT HURON.

ERIE,

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

BRIE, Pa., May 20.—The schr F. W. Gifford,
of Erie, Capt. Levi Davis, is hard ashore in
Georgian Bay, and is reported as going to pieces.
The Gifford is owned by Capt. Davis, J. C. Van
Scoter, and Capt. Christian, of this city, is a firstclass three-unster, valued at \$30,000, and is insured for two-thirds. No fives were lost. Departnres for Chicago, prop Philadelphia, bark
Erastus Corning.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER. The Southern Belle, a steamer amployed during the Rebellion as a blockade runner, and said to have been used by the now much-read-of Hobart Pasha in supplying arms and munitions of war to the South, is announced by the Toronto Globe to be ready to make a trip from that city to Hamilton on Queen Vie's birthday. She is a swift vessel of a peculiar sharp model, and has lately received extensive repairs and improvements.

MICHIGAN HARBOR IMPROVE-MICHIGAN HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The following unexpended balances will be used this season in improving the harbors of Michigan: Ontonagon, \$14,000; Esgle, \$12,000; Marquette, \$1,000; Charlevolx, \$10,000; Frankfort, \$3,000; Manustee, \$14,000; Ludington, \$10,000; Pentwater, \$10,000; White River, \$4,000; Muskegon, \$15,000; Black Lake, \$15,000; Sangatuck, \$1.500; St. Joseph, \$4,000; St. Mary's River and Falls Canal, \$130,000; Cheboygan, \$10,000; Thunder Bay, \$4,500; Monroe, \$5,000.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO—No official announcement of a meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Agents' Association has been made...The props Commodore and Idaho, both badly ice-scraped, came 'in last evening with small cargoes of miscellaneous freight...The prop Alaska arrived last evening, baving in tow the schr Annie Sherwood, which was minus her bowsprit and jibboom, lost in a collision at the ice-jam on the Flats.. Room was taken on steam-vessels Saturday for 140,000 bu corn for Buffalo...The large barge Argonaut, consort of the steam-barge Inter-Ocean, arrived in port Saturday afternoon from below, and moored at the foot of North Franklin street. The combined capacity of the two vessels is over 100,000 bu....The tug Evans has gone into Miller's dry-dock, to have a leak stopped....The tug Davis has had a new wheel put on at Capt.

from Escansha....The prop St. Albans has arrived from below....The yschts at Bagley's yardshave been launched, and are ready for the coming cruise.

OTHER PORTS—The start Flore and the scht Larson went ashore in the fox off Ludington Thursday night, but were not seriously injured. Both were reported off yesteaday... The sail fleet lately bound is the ice at the Flats has nearly all arrived at Buffale and other ports on the lower lakes... At Detroit, Thursday, a three-fourths interest in the start Marine City was purchased by William E. Warriner, of that city. The estimated valuation of the steamer on which the sale was effected was \$45,000. A year of two ago the same steamer brought \$90,000. Seventy shares of the start Evening Star were purchased by the same gentleman at the rate of 65 per cent of the original valuation, which was \$25 per share... The continued fog on Lake Outario is attributed to the forest fires in New York State... Capt. Lynn, of the schr Quieen City, reported at Buffalo Friday that his vessel had struck something in the passage through Lake Michigan, since which thme she had been leaking considerably, and he feared part of her cargo had been damaged... Friday was the busiest day Buffalo harbor has experienced for years, sirty vessels having arrived, most all of them having been ice-bound. The grain cargoes aggregated 1,500,000 bn, and the receipts of lumber were also large. It is said that the freights of the fleet have been eaten up by the cost of supplies and wages during the detention... The schr George Warren, of Dotroit, has been purchased by Thomas J. Brown. It will be converted into a Canadian vessel, and named the Rapid of Belleville... The first sail vessel to arrive at Cleveland after the ice-jam was the schr Exile, with a cargo of seel buts from Chicago... Buffalo wants a night clearance clerk, and the Government will not appoint one... Detroit papers talk in complimentary terms of the Canadian prop Quebec, which one of them terms a model of elegance and comfort... The first sail

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and clearances for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last

the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Amnyala-Prop St. Albana, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Cleveland, Ogdensburg, amedries; prop Alaska, Eris cosi; prop sundries; prop Cleveland, Ogdensburg, amedries; prop Alaska, Eris cosi; prop interpolation of the Company of the Company

ALASKA.

denne at Sitka.

Col. John Mendenhall, now in Louisville, Ky., writtes a letter to the Commercial of that city, giving an interesting sketch of Alaska, which places the Territory in a more favorable light than that in which it is generally presented. He says:

"Having spent the past nine months at Sitka as commanding officer of that boot, and indian Agent for the Territory of Alaska. In compliance with your request I will furnish you with some of the details of my solgers in our new domain:

"On the 3d of June, 1876, in obedience to orders from the Military Division of the Pacific, I sailed from San Francisco with three companies of the Fourth Artillery, on an Gregon mail steamer to Astoria, and from themes by the steamer California to Sitka, Alaska, arriving on the 14th of June.

"Before my departure from San Francisco I had heard rumors of the severity of the climate of Alaska, and was astonished to fast that the same clothing that I had worn in California was amply warm enough for Alaska. From the straits of Fucas to Sitka, a distance of 1,200 miles, the vessel passes through channels between islands covered with a dense growth of fir, cedar, hemlock, and sprace, mountains rising from 1,000 to 4,000 feet in height, their sides clothed in a inturinat growth of yearchery can be lungined than that which constantly meets the eye. The channel is like it continuous river, and the steamer is not expised to the open sen for but eighty out of the 1,200 miles of its passage. On my arrival at Sitka, a well-built Russian town of 400 inhabitants. Irelieved Capt.

J. B. Campbell and two companies of the Fourth Artillery, who had been there about two years. They were apparently in as good condition as when they left San Francisco, not having suffered many of the privations usual in frontier posts. In fact, Sitka is regarded as a paradise for soldiers, few commands having gone there without taking with them men who had served there before and had been transferred at their own request.

"The population is principally Russian

MICHIGAN HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The following unexpended balances will be used this season in improving the harbors of Michigan: Ontonagon, 314, 002; Earle, 812, 000; Manuster, 51, 000; Charlevoix, 510, 000; Frankfort, 82, 000; Manuster, 510, 000; Charlevoix, 510, 000; Frankfort, 82, 000; Manuster, 510, 000; Charlevoix, 510, 000; Prankfort, 82, 000; Manuster, 510, 000; White River, 34, 000; Mankegon, 315, 000; Black Lake, 515, 000; Sungatuck, 515, 000; St. Joseph, 34, 000; St. Mary's River and Falia Canal, 5120, 000; Chaboygan, 310, 000; Thunder Bay, 34, 500; Monroe, 83, 000.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Indications last evening showed that there would be about thirty or more cargoes of lumber, shingles, and posts on the market at the foot of Franklin street to day, and alively market was anticipated. No further reports have been received from the lumber districts regarding the drives, but it was believed that the prevailing rains would soon give a higher stage of water in the districts regarding the drives, but it was believed that the prevailing rains would soon give a higher stage of water in the districts, and that he prevailing rains would soon give a higher stage of water in the districts, and that he prevailing rains would soon give a higher stage of water in the districts, and that the prevailing rains would soon give a higher stage of water in the districts, and the stage of the comment of the stage of the comment of the case of the comment of the stage of the comment of the case of the case of the comment of the case of the case of the comment of the case of

share of the manual labor, spending most of their time in fishing, hunting, and trading, besides supplying to the post from 600 to 800 cords of wood annually.

"The Indians of Alaska, of which there are numerons tribes, practice cremation. This rite is performed in the most primitive manner, the corpse being laid upon a pile of wood, during the burning of which a great follification takes place, when she Indians eat a great deal of molasses, scaloil, find hard bread, keeping up a continuous singing and dancing.

"Some of them are very skillful in the manufacture of trinkets from silver and gold, and they display a good deal of artistic skill in carving grotesque images from wood and bone similiar to those made in China and Japan.

"About fitteen miles from Sitka is the crater of an extinct volcano, and near it are the boiling springs, which are visited by the invalids of the town, who have found great relief by bething in the waters. I have only referred to that part of Alaska which I have visited, lying west of the British possesions, extending southward from the main body of the Russian possesions as seen on the map in a narrow strip of land thirty miles wide and 500 miles long with adjacent islands. East of the mountains, in the same latitude, the climate is entirely different, and the winters are very rigorous. Parties of gold-diggers ascend the Stickeen River every summer, but are obliged to return early in the fail, owing to the artisms cold weather. I am, very respectfully,

"Brevet Uol. and Maj. First Art., U. S. A."

COLUMBUS, O., May 20.—The vote for Gram officers of the United Ancient Order of Draid of Ohio, for the ensuing term, was canvassed in this city during the past week. With the following result: Noble Grand Arch F. A. Marble, of Columbus: Deputy Grand, Paul Kerr, of Fremout; Grand Secretary, Adam Weber, of Dayton; Grand Marshal, J. H. A. Miller, of Cincinnati; Grand Guardian, William G. Vial, of Cleveland. The part session of the Grand Grove will be held in Cincinnati, commencing June 12.

SWORN OFF.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Maddison, Wis., May 20.—Capt. Deane, the reformed drunkard of Chicago, delivered a temperance lecture here to-night, entitled "Under the Sidewalks of Chicago." to a very large and intelligent audience in the Methodist Church. The Captain slecture was full of thought, and much interest was manifested.

EXCURSIONISTS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 20.—Forty Western excursionists arrived here last night. They were
gelcomed by the Governor and Mayor, and suitably-antertained. All leave for home to-night.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, May 20.—Arrived, the Atlantic from Liverpool. She reports passing the City of Brussels May 14 under sail. All was well. London, May 20.—Arrived out, the steamers Britannic, Canada, and Welland from New York. MILLINERY.

CHOICE SHAPES.

All the leading styles in HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, including Prench Chip, Milan, and Fancy Straws, at our usual "POPULAR PRICES."

RICH FLOWERS.

124 STATE-ST Man de la martina de la martin

Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange, Ba BLUE BOXES Dr. Francke's Gen Buttraure, mas dominates. Berth Fail. Lovey, 91 lists Neure des Poills Channes. Part

SAVING? COST.

Men and women abould be careful of their hair. It is not merely an ornament; it is as much a part of Nature's plan for the perfection of health and the preservation of life, as is any other member of the body.

Men of science have scarched long and patiently for the best means of preserving and cultivating the hair.

Thirty-five years ago, the eminent scholar, Prof. E. Thomas Lyon, of New Jersey, entered into a thorough study of the matter. He west to the very root of it, and his labors were crowned with success. He it was who gave to the world that priceless discovery,

Lyon's Kathairon

world-wide favor.

It was just what was wanted for the purpose.

LYON'S KATHAIRON has never been supplianted or cast aside by the people, for the very good reason that nothing count to it has ever been found.

The consequence is, that the KATHAIRON has become more and more popular every year, and is now in daily use by millions who understand its wonderful value.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, it will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

If these things are so, is not such an article of the greatest value!

That they are so, has been testified to by thousands, and is abundantly proven by the history of the KATHAIRON for more than one-third of a century:

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I have been entirely held for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles Kathairon, and to my great surprise, I have a this growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE.

 To Cure Baldness. 2. To Restore and Beauti

Gray Hair. 3. To Remove Dandruff an

BEAR IN MIND.-The KATHAI ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE

SOLD EVERYWHERE. BALM
BALM
BALM
BALM
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BALM
BALM
EVERY
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EVERY

The old relimble Me
Mustang Liniment se
day more rapidly than
20 years ago, before at
of limitators, tempted so
success, attempted to

> EXPOSITION BUILDING. THE GREAT

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday May 23, 24, 25, 26, Every Afternoon. ADMISSION-ADULTS, 25c. CHILDREN, 15c \$1,505 IN GOLD COIN

SINGLES, TWINS & TRIPLETS NO CHARGE FOR ENTRY. and all entries should be made at the Exposition Building immediately. Competition open to all the world. Splendid decorations, and the best or-chestra in the city. Refreakments served in the best style by the ladies of the charitable organizations. Bring out the Bables on that occasion, and don's fail to make the entries at once. ADELPHI THEATRE.

ALL LADIES' NIGHTS.
This Great Popular Theatre opens for a summer Season this Monday Night, May 21 Delightfully Perfumed Throughout. Every performance by the Celebrated Perfumers.

BELL MANN & CO., 163 Waban-ay.
The Grand Opening Attraction.

HAVERLY'S MINETERIA. 50 GRAND ARTISTS. 50 25 IN THE FIRST PART ALONE. A combine of the Greatest Minstrel Stars in the some of rulinstrelsy. Matiness Wednesdays and Saturdays. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

TIRE & HAVERLY Pro Liliputian Comic Opera Troupe,
In the great Barasque of
JACK THE GIANT KILLER Don't forget the Popular Family Matinees, Wedn lay, Thurwisy, Priday and Saturday. PRICES B DUCED. Matinees, 25 and 50st Evening, 50c, 75c, May 29—KATE CLAXTON in the "Two Orphans.

MeVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST WHIK ROSE EYTINGE MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

WHEN BUYING SOAF -ASK FOR-PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Mottled German.

There is None Better, OR MORE ECONOMICAL FOR PANILY USE

COMIC PLAYING CARDS.

Post G. A. R. will meet to-mo lay 22, to make final arrangemen

Wabash avenue, and sustained right leg and a dislocation of the taken to his home, No. 169 We street, and there attended by Dr

that if a young woman has a pet corn on her foot she should have a keen eye and steady hand when, placing her foot triumphantly on her ball and a rival's, she undertakes to drive the latter into the shrubberr, and that when a dishonest player joggies a ball with his foot it is better not to make a scene about it, but, when your turn comes to play, to try and steal a hoop.

The kidnapping case presented no new features yesterday, the little boy Willie Dean not having yet been produced, spits of the energetic efforts of the force. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the police arrested two more 12-year-old boys named Michael De Dro and Prospero Cento, who were found at No. 435 Clark street. Both urchins /denied all knowledge of the missing child. This makes eix arrests so far, and the other parties caged are still indurance. The police weem utterly at sea in the matter, but Supt. Hickey is confident that, sooner or later, the child will be found.

A St. Louis sweet girl graduate with somebody

A St. Louis sweet girl graduate with somebody lase's golden hairs, while preparing her commence-ment oration recently, was struck by a happy and original thought, and resolved to embellish it with a quotation from Longfellow's "Paalm of Life." But when the Professor of Rhetoric came to the

A footprint on the sands of Time,
was surprised, and said reprovingly: "Miss
hingummy, this quotation is incorrect. It should a
footprints," not a footprint, "plurat, not
my lar." 'I know," she replied, "but you
now [here she blushed] the size of the St. Louis
tot. If it was on the sands of eternity I might
ay 'footprints,' but 'the sands of eternity I might
ay 'footprints,' but 'the sands of time' implies
meeting finite, and there might not be room for
hore than one footprint."

Among the luxuries of the season is the garden at sidewalk hose, which is within the reach of verybody who has one or can borrow one. As it well to teach children at an early age habits of right and cleanliness, and to accustom sem to discharge some of the household alies, people cannot do better than to intrust as responsibility of managing the hose to a vivalous boy of 10 or 12. The amount of innocent massement that such an urchin will derive from a we mandred gallons of Lake Michigan and a fregishing such as the s

Into casalities.

A man, on coming down town the other morning, ecovered that his boots needed polishing and lifed a boot-black, to whom, the operation being achieved, he tendered the customary fee. "Keep wir nickels, mister," arbanely replied the artist, awing the cuff of his jacket across his nose; we don't charge nothing to rivends of the pro-sion." "Friends of the profession? How? hat? I don't understand you," and the West der. "Well, I'll explain," said the boy. "May-you don't live on West Van Buren, up near alland avenue, beyond where the boys used to ty base-ball, and near them big houses with trible boddices in the gardens, and maybe you wen't a garden plot and a bose." The man said informant's information, whatever the troe, was indubitably correct. "Well, test," continued the boy "'I see you other evening slinging water out of that home over-creation, like as if you was Noah and the leftsh Ward was Sodom and Gomorrah, and I you sprinkle the boots of 32 dollars worth roung swells as was going down to get their a said go to the theatre, and of course they nad are them shined up again. You was making inces for us, and we allow you the regular comsion. Your hart enalked—your boots I mean—very box in town. You can't drop a cont, yet

THE PERILS OF THE BASE

"My son, your white fiannel pants are all green behind."

"That, ma, was in the third inning when I tried to steal to second, and had to throw myself down and slide in. I got the base anyhow, and came in on a two-baser to left field."

"Alaa, my son, I fear that you have had an unpleasant day. Let me send for a surgeon and adentist, and get some arnica, ice-water, lint, raw beefsteak, splints, sticking-plaster, vinegar and brown paper, Radway's Keady Relief, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, compresses, slings, lecches, clean cloths, opodeldoc, horse-liniment, and in a few days you will not know yourself."

"O, ma, it was the bulliest game I ever was inteninnings, and the score seven to six. If I die I give my bat to Billy Humphreys and my spiked shoes to Charley Gross." (Exit, led out by his ma. Curtain falls.)

shoes to Charley Gross." (Exit, led out by his ma. Curtain falls.)

HERREW RELIEF.

The United Hebrew Relief Association held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Synagogae on Michigan avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteeuth streets, Mr. M. M. Gerstley, the President, in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved the Secretary submitted his report, from which it appears the Association sided during the past year 366 families, of which 232 belong to this city and 134 came from other points. The families consisted of 563 adults and 755 children. Among these were nine widowers, twenty-nine widows, and eighteen deserted wives. The Treasurer's report shows that the balance on hand amounts to 5912.91. The Hospital fund consists of \$2,712.75. There was expended during the year something year \$7,000, while the receipts were only a little year \$5,000, leaving a deficit of about \$1,000. The lection of officers for the ensuing year resulted as ollows: President, Isaac Greensfelder; Vice-resident, M. M. Gerstley; Treasurer, Godfrey inydaker; Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Godfrey inydaker; Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Godfrey inydaker; Financial Secretary, C. Summerfield, M. instein, Conrad Witkowski, and Julius Rosenial. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiral President for his faithful and efficient services, and also to the other officers. An adjournment as then had.

and also to the other officers. An adjournment was then had.

WHITSUNDAY.

The Germans are making much more of Whitsunday, or Pfingsten-than do the Americans. They make it a day of rejoicing, and the first grand picnics of the season came off on this day. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, and picnics were held in all the principal gardens and groves in and about the city. Had the day been pleasant all the places would have been crowded to suffocation, and the beer venders would have done as orilliant bussness, but unfortunately a heavy thunder and rain-storm came up about 11 o'clock in the morning which not only spoiled the Sunday clothes of those who went out in the morning on the supposition that the day would be a fine one, but also put the picnic grounds in a condition hardly fit for amusements, and hence the business at all the places suffered severely. The procession

and M. C. Reed. Rostou: Isaac M. Cate, Bostou: Rebert Tener, Philadelphia; G. A. Adama. Sait Lake; O. B. Green, Meadville, Pa.; S. G. Bates and R. L. Relogg, Columbus Col. ... Tremont House—J. J. Cowdrey, Alexandria, Va.; F. J. Hardy, Cincinnati; W. D. Thomas, Leavenworth; E. K. Darling, Kanasa City; J. C. Ludington, Baltimore; J. C. Schofield, agent for Kate Claxton: J. T. Werner, Pottaville, Fa.; J. L. Murphy, agent Joseph Murphy Combination; Blanch DeBar, St. Louis; C. N. McLouth, Covington, Ky.; B. J. Shipman, New York; W. B. Williams, Louis-Pulmer House—L. M. Stone, New York; H. S. Mulligan, Buffalo; Thomas Jackson, Columbus; N. O. Day, Springfield; the Hon. George O. Carpenter, Boston; G. O. Carpenter, Jr., St. Louis; M. S. Frost, Philadelphia; T. C. Mountfort, Cincinnati; J. W. Bowman, Burlington; T. E. Whiting, New York; Alexander Kemp, Eau Claire; Gen. K. O.; O. Cot, U. S. A.; J. H. Dane, Boston; C. R. Bush, Albany; M. S. Green, Milwantee; H. Dorman, Philadelphia... The Commercial—W. H. Sheffield, St. Incore; F. T. Thorp, Fond du Lac; R. M. Sheffield, St. Incore; F. T. Thorp, Fond du Lac; R. M. Sheffield, St. Incore; F. T. Thorp, Galesburg; J. L. Spake, Princeton; W. H. Welling.

THE COURTS.

THE COURTS.

Peter Hawkinson, a grocer of Galesburg, went into voluntary bankruptcy Saturday. His preferred debtsiare \$50, the secured \$3,840, covered by \$3,700 worth of securities, and the unsecured \$3,736.06. The assets cumprise a small amount of mortgaged real estate; bilis and notes, \$2,000; stock of groceries at 55 Main street, Galesburg, \$2,700; fixtures, \$48; horse, cow, and wagon, \$55; policies of fire insurance, \$3,000, and about \$500 of worthless accounts. The petition was referred to Register Johnson, at Peoria, and H. H. Wilsie was appointed provisional Assignee.

In the case of Fox & Howard, an order was made directing the payment of \$30,500 to Conro &

Wilste was appointed provisional Assignee.

In the case of Fox & Howard, an order was made directing the payment of \$30,500 to Conro & Carkins. This was the amount of their bid which they deposited when they began to contest the sale of Fox & Howard's properly, and, the decision having been made in favor of Hodgkins & Crane, the amount of their offer was returned to the m.

The composition in the case of J. K. Van Duzer, the Lake street grocer, was confirmed.

R. E. Jenkins was Saturday elected Assignee of Charles O. Strutz. The bankrapt then offered 25 per cent in composition on his claim, which was accepted. This will be payable one-half in 10 days and the remainder in 30 days, the goods to remain in possession of the Assignee until the whole amount be paid.

A first dividend of 5 per cent was declared in the estate of John G. Langguth, the optician. This will be final.

An Assignee will be chosen for Payson E. Mayhew at 11 o'clock this morning, and at the same time for David and Charles W. Kriegh.

A first dividend meeting in the case of Jacob and Benjamin P. Schoenfeld will be held at 2 p. m.

TIEMS.

The case of the United States w. William B.

Benjamin P. Schoenfeld will be held at 2 p. m. ITEMS.

The case of the United States vs. William B. Ogden, surviving surety of the late Maj. John H. Kinzie, was concluded Saturday, but the instructions will be given this morning.

To-day is the first day of the May term of the Circuit Court, and Wednesday will be default day. Judge Moore granted a decree of divorce to John Q. Walker from Mary Walker, on the ground of adultery. Anselm Neuwall commenced a suit Saturday against Christian H. Hanson, laying damages at \$20,000.

Abel Adams began an action for \$5,000 against William and Alexander McD. Young and R. M. Bunham.

Withm and Alexander McD. Young and R. M. Dunham.

The Central Trust Company of New York commenced an action against the Cook County National Bank to recover \$150,000.

Ezra Millard, of Nebranka, filed a surt against Louise Manriqua, John Otto Pister, J. W. Ehrman, executor, S. A. Levy, John Stephani, Thomas Rebinson, trustee. Downer & Bemis Brewing Company, Harrison Knickerbocker, and Francis A. Manrique to foreclose a trust-deed made by Jacob Fister for \$4, 160 on the south 20 feet of Lot 18, Block 133, m School Section Addition to Chicago.

sort of the age.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William H. Greene commenced a saft for \$15,000 against Morton C. Fisher.

The Goes & Phillips Mannfacturing Company filed a petition against Daniel J. McCormick, Joseph Rigby, F. R. Peabody, J. C. Knickerbocker, Paul J. McCormick, Philo G. Dodge, Peterlaw, J. P. White, Albert Wisnen, George Sedgwick, Elias Trumbo, and Samnel C. and Eliza F. Servent seking for a mechanic s hen to the amount of \$2.308 on Lots I to 10, inclusive, of McCormick's Substrains of Lot 5 and part of Lot 8, lying morth, of By and street, arcsept the east 100 feet thereof, Block 4 of Ellis' West Addition to Chicago.

Dennis Ward brought snit for \$3,000 against Dennis Ward brought suit for \$3,000.

Dennis Ward brought suit for \$3,000.

Richard Clifford.

H. N. Harris and W. F. Gise sued J. F. Lyon,
H. J. Christoph. and August Schaffhauser for
\$1,000. The same parties also sued James
and Joseph Cunningham, C. E. Brown, J. J.

Brown, and August Kern for a like amount.

Brown, and August Kern for a like amount.

THE CALL

Charles L. Woodman, \$1,554.—Same Walsh vs. Clark, \$2,664.
SUPERIOR COURT—CONTRASIONS—James Walsh vs. Anne Mills, \$757.50.—John V. McAdam et al. vs. Anne Mills, \$757.50.—John V. McAdam et al. vs. Anne Mills, \$757.50.—John Zimmermann, \$103.75.
JUDOX GARY.—E. Landergreen vs. Carl J. Slengolst: Jupox GARY.—E. Landergreen vs. Carl J. Slengolst: Verdict, \$175, and motion for new trial.—New Haven Copper Co. vs. Daniel F. Sullivan and George C. Copper Co. vs. Daniel F. Sullivan and George C. 242.
CIECUTT COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Harriett M. Merritt, vs. Philander G. Merritt, 3s. 079, 27.—L. B. Brasher vs. George Scoville, \$1,420,68.—Same vs. Robert W. Robsson, 1,282, 13.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

RIFLE-SHOOTING IN THE SUBURDS.

The annual opening of the Schuetzen Park, on the Pittsburg, Cincunsati & St. Louis Railway, about a mile south of Washington Heights, took place yesterday, and was participated in by about 800 of Chicago's German citizens. The day was set apart for the purpose, because it is that upon which Whit (Pfingst) Sunday fell. The weather was anything but propitious, but notwithstanding, the opening day was a success and passed off pleasantly to all who took part in the exercises. bleasantly to all who took part in the exercises.
About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a procession composed as follows left Schuetzen Halle, on North Clark street:

Platoon of Police, ergt. Hathaway; J.

North Clark street:

Plstoon of Police, under command of Sergt. Hathaway; J. C. Huck, Marshal, and the following aids: William Seipp, Conrad Folz, Frank Schweinfurth, Gen. Lieb, Harry F. Brandt. William Leicht, Charley Kern, Henry Schmahl, Peter Hand; North Side Turnzemeinde, under command of Gus Ris; Deutsche Kreize Verein of Chicago, under command of Joseph Schlenker; Schweitzer Mannerchor, led by A. Holinger; the Schweitzer Mannerchor, led by A. Holinger; the Schweitzer Corps, commanded by Rudolph Elsen.

The procession marched north on Clark street to Chicago avenue, west on Chicago avenue to Wells street to Ohio street, cast on Ohio to Clark street, south on Clark to Randolph the Street, west on Randolph of Clinton street, and north to the Kinzie Street Depot, whence the excursionists embarked. Just after the procession started the rain poured down in torrents, and when the procession arrived at the depot the Turners and the Marshal and his aids looked not unlike half-drowned rats. But this little inconvenience was quite forgotten in the foaming mus of lager and the hillarity which it occasioned. In good time the party arrived at the Park, where schuitzel, schenken, and other light edibles and much lager were done away with as repasts. The excursionists scattered about as they saw fit, but, as the grass was wet, the great hall formed the main attraction, and soon, amidst the strains of Strauss, merry dancers were whirling in the maxy waltz. At 4 o'clock President John B. Gartenman introduced Mr. William Rapp, of the Staats Zesiung, who made a happy speech, appropriate to the day and occasion. Prof. Honne showed how he could walk the tight-rope. Shooting was indulged in by the Schuetzen Corps. The best abot at the Union target were Schotter, Hendricks, and Studer; pointing target, H. Riedel, W. Schade, and William Bahmer. The first to shoot a leaf was Hunry Riedel. The greatest number were shot by J. B. Heffner and C. Schotter. Taken as a whole, the opening was a success. The Great Exposition Band furnished

SUBURBAN.

LAKE. All the members were present.

A petition from citizens asking for the filling of A petition from citizen assuing for the mining of the excavations corner of Swan and School streets, and between Wentworth avenue and School streets, which were filled with stagnant water and danger-ous to the health and lives of the children of the neighborhood, was referred to the Committee on

A proposal from A. J. Guilford to furnish water sipe at a cost of \$33 per ton of 2,200 pounds was eferred to the Committee on Fire and Water.
An ordinance for laying water-pipe on Swartees, from School street to Stewart avenue, with the Committee's report of estimate of the same was adouted. Several ordizances were adopted providing for sidewalks six feet wide, to be built of two-inch planks six inches in width, and further providing the manner in which it shall be laid. It also pro-vides that the expense shall be mer by special as-sessment upon property benefited. J. T. Fos-ter, George W. Carson, and Rudolph Biester were

owners of property and others who are within sixty days, the Engineer to designate where the obstructions lie. Adopted.

On motion, the Board opened the bids for building a sewer on Haisted street, from Forty-third to Thirty-ninth street, the proposals being for a sixfoot sewer with pipes, junction pipes, catchbasins, man-holes, covers, and all complete. The first bid was from J. P. Dickey, who offered to complete the sewer for \$3,040. John and H. J. Duffy would do the work for \$4.40 per lineal foot. John McHugh's bid was \$3.60 per lineal foot. Martin McNichols \$4.44 per lineal foot. John McNichols \$4.44 per lineal foot. John V. McAdam's bid for the whole work was \$12,464.98; John Lyons, \$9.30 per lineal foot; John W. McAdam's bid for the whole work was \$12,464.98; John Lyons, \$9.30 per lineal foot; William D. Cox, \$5.85 per lineal foot; James Mcenan, \$3.99 per lineal foot; John McNichols, \$3.65 per lineal foot; William D. Cox, \$5.85 per lineal foot; James Mcenan, \$3.99 per lineal foot; Levis R. Dyer, \$4.85 per lineal foot; P. D. Betticher, \$4.94 per lineal foot. The bids were referred to Committee on Fire and Water.

An ordinance requiring the police to kill all dogs found running at large without muzzles, after the 21st day of May, was passed.

Bills and pay-rolls to the amount of \$6,012.04 were approved and ordered paid. Adjourned for two weeks.

On Tuesday afternoon a joint meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park and Lake will be held at the Englewood hose-nouse in reference to the joint Water-Works. A proper person for the office of Superintendent of the Water-Works may be one of the questions brought before the meeting. George Mnirhead, the President of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park and Lake will be held at the Englewood hose-nouse in reference to the joint Water-Works. A proper person for the office of Superintendent of the Water-Works may be one of the questions brought before the meeting. George Mnirhead, the President of the Board, and Col. J. T. Foster, Englaneer for the town, are spoken o

aliding.

Oswald's Sharpshooters' Park, corner of Halsted
and Fifty-second streets, was to have been formaly opened yesterday, but the rain prevented the

STRENGTH OF BUILDINGS. gerous Overloading of Our City Ware

houses.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, May 19.—The numerous accidents of ate, both to public and to private buildings, naturally calls forth inquiries as to the cause of such disasters and the means of avoiding them in ne future.

That they are unnecessary, no one for a momer doubts; but why are they so much more numerous than formerly? is a question of considerable inter-est at present, and which I think can be readily answered. newered. The accidents have happened to two classes of

The accidents have happened to two classes of buildings—the one, large public edifices erected at great cost; the other, business warehouses.

These two classes of accidents are due to very different causes and must be considered separately. Our new public buildings are built upon a much larger scale and are far more pretentions and costly than formerly, and in consequence require more skill on the part of the designer and Superintendent. The day has past when a successful architect can grow up from an efficiency; he must now have a preliminary scientific training, and be as exact in his calculations of the different parts of an edifice as the engineer who designs a railroad bridge. ridge.

Every wall, pier, column, or beam in a bnilding an be calculated. the maximum strains determind and such dimensions given to cach detail of onstruction that the building shall not only be ocure against accident, but shall be a homogeneous shole; that is, every part strong and no material reated.

racted.
Such calculations to an engineer or architect accustomed to make them offer but few difficulties, and are sufficiently exact for all practical purposes; for, in order to avoid socidents from temporary overloading, defects in material or construction, a co-efficient of safety of from six to ten is introduced; that is, the maximum load at any point shall not exceed one-sixth or one-tenth the crushduced; that is, the maximum load at any point shall not exceed one-sixth or one-tenth the crushing weight.
Unfortunately good designers and correct calculations are alone insufficient, for unless the work is properly erected, the building will be a failure and all the skill of the architect of no avail. Dissater may ensue and the architect be held criminally liable although he may have done.

is calculated to safely carry—and this sum should be stated in the lease as the maximum load a tenant shall place in the building, and forcing upon said tenant all the responsibility of overloading.

Our city stores as usually built can be safely loaded with seventy pounds per square foot of foor, which, being equivalent to the weight of a crowd of persons, is the lightest weight that any building should be calculated to carry, or otherwise a sudden rush from mere curiosity, or even an auction sale, might cover the floors with people and cause a frightful disaster. It would not be profitable to erect a building for a wholesale dry-goods store strong enough for a grecery or paper warehouse; and yet, if there are not some restrictions, a building sumiciently strong for the purposes for which it was designed may be greatly overloaded and disaster ensue. This is now the more likely to occur on account of the general use of steam or water elevators, which render all parts of a building equally accessible, and the upper stories formerly used only for the lightest material are more often stored with the heaviest goods, for in the busy season all our wholesale houses are liable to be short of room, and goods once on the elevator are taken to any story where there may be room for them.

It is well known that there are buildings in this city that have been overloaded, and dangerously so. Ignorance is the only cause for such recklosmess, and the principal object of this paper is to call the attention of all interested in wholesale warehouses or buildings heavily loaded to the fact that it is very easy to caiculate exactly what is the safe load per square foot of floor, and as every dealer knows the weight of the goods he handles, it becomes avery simple problem to avoid overloading his building.

The business of our wholesale merchants is doubtless on the increase, and a busy season near at hand, and unless care and study is given to the question of loading buildings there will be a list of accidents involving loss of lif

of examination loaded rather less heavily than usual.

Because a building has stood for a considerable period under excessive loads is no reason that it will continue to do so, for excessive loading weakens the construction and is a permanent injury.

We all remember not long since that the contents of a wholesale grocery on Randolph street was found one morning, floor, timbers, and all, in the basement. How long had the members of the firm and their employes run the risk of their lives every moment they were within the building? The same thing happened in New York only a few weeks since. We can scarcely expect that many cases of this kind will happen in the night; indeed, there is more reason that they should happen during the day, while the elevator is running and goods are being moved about, causing certain vibrations that materially increase the danger.

Tenants of loaded buildings must be watchful, especially if they are piling into them three times as much as they are piling into them three times as much as they are intended to carry, and remember that it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

W. L. B. JENNEY, Architect.

IQUIQUE.

New York World.

If it is true, as the cable reports, that the Town of Iquique, in Peru, was destroyed by the earthquake of Thursday last, symptoms of which were observed at San Francisco, the disaster is likely to prove of no slight importance. Iquique is now, and for some years has been, the headquarters of the sellic trade, which contributes extends to the contributes are sellic. the revenues of Peru. It is the chief seaport of the Prevince of Tarapaca. In Southern Peru, and is connected by a railway thirty-five miles in length with the inland Town of La Noria, a place which has been absolutely created by the development of the salitre trade. The salitre or nitrate of soda grounds extend all over the great pampa of Tamarugal, an estimated area of at least fifty square leagues. This estimate was made nearly twenty years ago, and proposity falls short of the truth. At the rate of 100 pounds weight of nitrate to each square yard this would give Peru in this province alone a treasure of nearly 700,000,000 of tons of nitrate, sufficient at the present rate of the world's consumption to supply the commerce of mankind for considerably more than a thousand years to come. to whom was reobstructions on
the second of the second o

travel 200 miles. We do not remember now the speed of such waves; but it is, we believe, more than 200 miles an hour. There may have been a tidal wave at Point Reyes, but it was not the same one that was observed at Gaviota.

We now learn that the observation at the latter place must have been correst, and we infer that the same tidal wave visited the entire coast of California, from San Diego to San Francisco, but was either not noticed, on account of its coming early in the morning, or was not reported at other points. On that same day, the 10th, probably

LEGAL DECISION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 18.—The woes of the settlers on the Des Moines River land-grant lands have been grievous and heavy. After years of toil, have been grievous and heavy. After years of toil, and privation, and poor compensation for labor to make for themselves homes, they found themselves, many of them, victims of the duplicity of Government officials.—one day declared the lawful owners of their lands, the next day not, and finally, after numerous contradictory rulings, declared by the United States Supreme Court tenants at will, as it were, of the River Land Company or its Assignee, E. C. Litchfield.

In April, 1874, Litchfield began, in the United States Circuit Court for this district, an action of ejectment against Orlaf and Lewis Johnson, and recovered iudgment under the decision made in the case of Wells vs. Riley, which settled the legal title to those river lands. The defendants filed apetition claiming to be allowed for improvements made by them on the Isnd under color of tithe and in good faith. The plaintiff claimed that defendants could not be allowed for improvements made during the first five years of their occupancy, but only for those after the expiration of five years from the time they entered on the premises, and prior to the commencement of the action for ejectment.

The guestions involved were "occupying claim—

from the time they entered on the premises, and prior to the commenement of the action for ejectment.

The questions involved were "occupying claimant," "color of title," and "good faith." Judge Dillon this morning presented the decision of the Court, which will be received with great satisfaction by these settlers, as eminently sound and just. In the case at bar the sum at issue was very small, yet the principle involved is just as important as though it were millions, and received that careful attention and exercise of sound judgment so characteristic of Judge Dillon's decisions. He holds that there is nothing in the history of landgrant, legislative, executive, or judicial, which makes it impossible, or even improbable, that settlers upon these lands, prior at least to final decision of Milis vs. Riley, might not be such ir good faith as respects the title held by plaintiff. The principal question is whether conceding the good faith of claimants, they are entitled to allowance for all valuable improvements made prior to the beginning of the ejectment suit, or only those made prior to that time and after the expiration of five years from the time of entering the lands. The plaintiff insists that, to entitle the occupant to compensation, it must appear that they were made in good faith and under color of title. The color of title must concur, co-exist with good faith at the time of making the improvements. In this case the color of title depends on five years' possession. No improvements made during the five years, compensation may be ailowed.

The Court holds that, while the statutes are ambiguous on this point, the natural meaning is, that color of title must exist before and at the time when the suit of the rightful owner is brought against the occupant of the rightful owner is brought against the occupant of the rightful owner is brought against the occupant of the rightful owner is brought against the occupant of the rightful owner is brought against the occupant on the case the occupant on the point of t

cialmants.

Settlers on what are known as the Des Moines River lands in lows may be entitled to the benefits given by the statutes to occupying claimants who have made valuable improvements on lands of which they are afterwards adjudged not to be the rightful ownear.

rightful ownear.

It is perhaps but justice to say that this case was tried before the Hon. J. N. Rogers, of Davenport, as referee, who returned two findings,—one based on his opinion of the law and equity in the case, and one upon the theory of the planniff. The Court sustained the opinion of the referee.

JAPAN.

Since we last wrote, the insurrection of Satsums Samurai has not been surpressed, far from it; but it has assumed an entirely new phase. The garrison of Kumamoto, after fifty-two days' slege by the insurgents, who, in their turn, were said to be completely surrounded by the Imperial forces, effected, by means of a sortie of 300 men, backet. effected, by means of a sortie of 300 men, header by Col. Oku, communication with Gen. Kuroda's army. As it turned out the intervening country army. As it turned out the intervening country was entirely open, having been vacated by Saigo's men some days before. The insurgents, either finding that they were experiencing a resistance for which they had not looked, or no longer attaching the same importance as before to the capture of the fortress, in spite of the encircling armies of Imperialists, withdrew, by a centered movement, from the forts and positions they had occupied around Kumamoto. Not only were they obstructed, but their movements appear to have been en-

fortis and positions they had occupied around Kumamoto. Not only were they obstructed, but their movements appear to have been entirely unknown to their foes, and they have had plenty of time to retreat to and encamp among the rocky fastnesses of the mountains of Kiyama, in the province of Hinga, between Kumamoto and Kageshima. It is paunfully apparent that after all the blood shed and treasure expended in the campaign which has closed with the withdrawal of the insurgents from the siege of Kumamoto, the Imperial cause is far from a decisive triumph as it was when the civil war commenced. Meanwhile, the hospitals are incumbered with wounded men, the killed may be counted by thousands, the money expended is unknown, but must be enormous, and the injury wrought to the industries and advancement of the country are incalculable, and will take long to repair. Now even more than ever, a compromise is to be desired, and all are agreed that if concessions on the part of the Covernment would stop the strife—such concessions as it is suppose Saigo has asked for—they should be granted. It is worth more than passing notice that the Government with which the once most loyal, but now insurgent Marshal was, before the revolt, in earnest communication, have not made known what he asked for, and why, with such fearful results, his demands were refused. And so long as nothing is said to eradicate the belief among natives and foreigners, that all he required was some needed reforms, and a change from what has become all but a personal to a representative Government, so long will sympathy be felt, with the Satsuma cnier, while he in the field, and compassion for his discomiture, should he be overthrown. Fresh levies of troops continues to be made throughout the Empire, and all available men, soldiers, police, and now volunteers, are forwarded to the South, where a renewal of the carnage, which has ceased for a breathing time, appears inevitable.

ble.

The three Generals who are most distinguishing themselves just now on the side of the Government are kuroda, Kawaji, and Yamada. These men entered upon their duties by their own express desire, and they seem determined to fight Salgo, we hear, is disappointed at the slow raising of the neighboring shizoku. The killed and wounded on both sides are enormous.

THE BREVOORT HOUSE A MONARCHY. It is worth noting that on the 1st of May Mr. Waite, of the Brevoort House, ceased to be the Waite, of the Brevoort House, ceased to be the active and visible associate of the sleeping and mysterious Co. On that day the old firm expired by limitation, and Mr. Waite henceforth rules with undivided sway the admirable house over which he has in fact presided for so many years. A quarter of a century of business prosperity in New York is as remarkable a thing as a century in London; and yet a great company of guests from all parts of the civilized world will unite in bearing their testimony that there is really nothing remarkable in this long-continued prosperity of so excellent a house, excepting, perhaps, the fact that it has been fairly earned.—New York World.

OBITUARY. Special Districts to The Tribuna.

Kenosha, Wis., May 20.—The Hon. J. B. Jilson, an old and respected citizen of this place, died this morning at 6 o'clock, having suffered for several months from an incurable cancer in the stomach. Mr. Jilson had beid several positions of trust in this city during his life-time, and was universally esteemed by his townspeople.

The change in the character of mili-operatives in New England during the past quarter of a century is well known. Until within that period they were mainly Americana, the female "help," principally giris, from the New England farms. To day that class are almost entirely out of the mills, and their places are filled with Irish and Premed

services of the chorus and most or the soloists. The performance was almost uniformly good, and the audience was nearly or quite the largest of the week, except that of to-night.

'Israel in Egypt' was given this evening and brought the festival to a close. This oratorio is evidently growing in the favor of Boston audiences in spite of the fact that it is mainly a succession of choosing. The heavest this evening, were both

cago Tuesday morning, May 22, for Ogden. This affords travelers for San Francisco an opportunity

Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, who has been named German Ambassador to the Forte, is not, as might be supposed from his designation, a reigning sovereign. The two reigning Princes of the House to which the Ambassador belongs are Henry XXII., Prince of Reuss-Greiz, head of the elder branch, and Henry XIV. Prince of Reuss-Greiz, head of the elder branch and Henry XIV. Prince of Reuss-Schleiz, head of the younger. The former of these sovereigns rules over a principality of about 126 square miles and 47,000 inhabitants. The subjects of the latter number 92,000, while his territories extend over an area of 330 square miles. The principality of Reuss-Greiz, can show a revenue of £27,000 and a debt of 227,000 and a debt of 227,000 and a debt of 2100,000. The subjects of both Princes are in the full enjoyment of constitutional liberties. The Parliament which size at Greiz is compysed of twelve Deputies, holding their seats for six years. Three are named by the Prince, two elected by the wealthier proprietors, three by the towns of Greiz and Zeulenroda, and four by the rural districts. The Parliament of Greiz (Capital of Reuss-Schleiz) is wholly elective. The Princes of Reuss are all Henries, and, if one may so say without irreverence, numbered a their birts. The first of each branch who rural districts. The Parliament of Gera (Capit of Renss-Schleiz) is wholly elective. The Princes of Reuss are all Henrand, if one may so say without irreverence, nu bered a, their birth. The first of each branch is born after the commencement of a new centis called "Henry I.," the next "Henry II.," as on to the end of the century. Succession to throne does not alter the name or number of Prince of Reuss. Thus Prince Henry XIV. Reuss-Schleiz succeeded Prince Henry XIV. Rensy-Schleiz succeeded Prince Henry XIV. a cadet of the junior line of Reuss-Schleiz Karling a cadet of the junior line of Reuss-Schleiz-Karling a cadet of the junior line of Reuss-Schleiz-Karlitz, a Lieutenant-General in the Prussian arm 52 years of age.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. On Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, May 22,

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF CARRIAGES and 3 spring Phaetons, Democrat and Road Wagon iarnesses, without reserve. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. On Tuesday Morning, May 22, at 9:30 O'Clock, For the Adams Express Company, SOO LOTS
Of Unclaimed Merchandise, for whom it may

G. P. GORE & CO, Auctioneer. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash avenue. REGULAL TRADE SALE OF DRY GOODS

Tuesday, May 22, at 9:30 a. m. Clothing, White Goods, Straw Goods, Jewelry, Lace Curtains, Oil Shades, Japanese Fans. We shall close them out. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Anctioneers. On Wednesday, May 23, at 9:30 a.m. We shall close out AT AUCTION one of the Largest and Best-Assorted stocks of

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

By RADDIN & CLAPP, 85 Wahash av. Special and Peremptory Sale of BOOTS AND SHOES at AUCTION

esday, May 22, at 10 o'clock, 1,200 cases Boota a oes, comprising a full assortment of Men's, Wo, 'a, Missex, and Children's fine and common. Adapt city and country trade. Regular Auction Sales or Tuesday throushout be By ROSENFELD & MUNZER

SALE BY CATALOGUE

Tuesday, May 22, 1877, at 10 o'clock, sharp,

in spite of the fact that it is mainly a succes stone of choruses. The hearers this evening were both numerous and enthusiastic. The andlence packed the hall to overflowing. The performance will rank among the best of the week, and as altogether the best performance of this oratario by the Handel & Haydn foclety. The choir was in its happiest mood, and created more than the usual enthusiasm by its rendering of the "Hail-Storm," and other picturesque choruses. The work of the Sing yet to the L

McCOY—May 19, Ellen McCoy, aged 19 ver youngest daughter of Mrs. Catherine McCoy. Funeral from late residence, 290 Clybourn-a Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, by carriages to Chicago, Alton & St. Louis depot, to Joliet, Ill.

MEDICAL. To All, Particulary Invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickn should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be used by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition ntil the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounc of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent-headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appe-tite, nauses or feverish skin, to take, without delay. schenck's Mandrake Fills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a billious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTH Straw Goods, and Wool Hats.

Thursday Morning. May 24, at 9:30 cities At Butters & Co. a Auction Rooms, second feet. City and Country Merchants will always and sealable goods at our sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Astism BANKRUPT SALE ENTIRE STOCK OF FARM AND GARDE

IMPLEMENTS. Field and Garden Seeds, Store Fixture Thursday May 24, at 10 o' at Store 34 and 38 South Canal street. The sists of Farm Implements, Butcher's Tools, Sausage Cutters, Chura, Pumpa, Stan-ladies, Bakea, Pitch-forks, Scythe-handles and Craffectory Implements, Tinner's Tools, Ploys, Jers, One large Heater, Pulleys, Belts, Lathee, one Steam Pump, Store Pixtures, Pixtures,

BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Furniture SATURDAY, May 28, at 9:30 o'clock 4. At their Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Walant of the usual assortment of Household Goods. By ELISON, POMEROY &

300 HIGH CLASS

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AT AUCTION, Our New Sales-Rooms, 78' and 80 Rai MONDAY MORNING At 11 o'clock, and at 2:30 and 7:30 p.
Sale positively without limit or reserve. I
sow on exhibition with catalogues.
ELLBON, POMEROY & CO., Assistant

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Tuesday afternoon, May 22, at 2:30 o'clock, a tion rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash avenue.
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In Packages and Opes Lots.

Invoice Fine Table Cutlery, Silventer Ware, Carpets, and Olicletts.

WEDNESUAY Rorsing, May 28, at 8:20 desour Auction Rooms, 116 & 120 Wabash-87, Angle WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Angle

Will close at Auction, Monday and Tuesday, May 21 and 22, 181

Nos. 118 and 120 Wabash avenue.
All Unredeemed Pledges, Consisting of Place
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DESIRABLE

200 Packages Glassware, a, Tumbiers, Alea, Wines, Lamps, Lagrat

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CAUTIO RETAIL DRUG TR

Ladies of the We it haying come to my knowledge that a base I Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream is it at a reduced price, this is to caution de tossmers. The grounde article is put up of the style, label, size bottle, etc., as by m, sad for the past 30 years. Venders of the le will be presecuted. Consumers need on lastr guard. MRS. MARTHA B. F. GOU.

Miscellaneous Books Messys. VAN SCHAACK. STEVENSON do Lake-st., Western Agents. HE J. M. BRADSTREET & S WEDNESDAY TRADE SALL MERCANTILE AGEN Imported White China We have reappointed Mr. JOHN M. KEES tendent of our Office in this city from and a tendent of our Office in this city from and a tendent of our Office in this city from and a tendent of our Office in this city from and a WHITE GRANITE and YELLOW WAT

DISSOLUTION. is copartnership heretofore existing he undersigned under the firm-name and . 5 and W. G. Mead & Co. has this described by mutual consent, Mr. J. name retiring. The business will be considered by the remaining partners up to 5 & W. G. Mead, who assume the constant of th

JOSEPH S. MEAT WILLIAM G. ME J. HERMAN KNA DISSOLUTION. pertnership hereitofore existing be igned under the firm mame of E. S. candle manafacturers, has this day by mutual consent, Mr. John P. To The business will be continued as her remaining pertre

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The state of the DISSOLUTION. partnership heretofore existing bed, under the firm name of D. sreby dissolved by mutual consent.

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